"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain, colder to-night, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—Arthur H. A. Morton, Conservative, was elected to Parliament in the Borough of Deptford, London, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of John Darling to the bench. The relations of Japan and Russia are strained over the latter's efforts to control the Korean customs. M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the Vice Presidents of the French Senate, has written a letter to the newspapers in which he asserts that on Oct. 30 he presented to Gen. Billot, the French Minister of War, documents proving that ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the alleged traitor, is innocent. Snow has fallen in Scotland and Northern England, and the east coast of the island is swept by a gale. Capt. Rastopoulo, a Greek officer, has been convicted of culpable negligence in connection with the torpedo scandal and cashiered. The British Niger Company has sent an expedition to Arku, West Africa, to stop the slave raiding of the Prince of Idau. James Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament, said in Aberdeen that several branches of British engineering had already gone to the United States as a result of the big strike. The Italian bark Esperia passed thousands of casks of petroleum and a quantity of wreckage on the Atlantic. The court-martial in Berlin has confirmed the sentence of the lower court on Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer in Africa. He is dismissed from the service, and sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution. —Page 7.

Page 1.

President Low of Columbia University was requested to withdraw his resignation, and he did so.

Two attempts to wreck trains were made Sunday night on the Erie Railroad near Sloatsburg.

A small fire in Union Square caused much excitement, though it did little damage. Six girls were rescued by means of a rope.

Richard Croker, accompanied by Mrs. Croker, Thomas F. Grady, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, returned to the city from Hot Springs, Va., yesterday afternoon.

The thirteenth annual Horse Show was opened in Madison Square Garden. Bad weather kept down the attendance and helped to make the social side of the affair less prominent than in many former years.

A mustang, supposed to have escaped from a freight train, ran along the elevated track of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, slipped and got wedged in the trestle. Traffic was delayed until it could be released.

There is a feeling of resentment against the Sagasta Cabinet in Spain and in Cuba on account of the attempt to establish autonomy on the island, against the wishes of the great bulk of the population. Annexation to the United States is presenting itself to all as the best solution of Cuban difficulties.

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The New York Presbytery held a heated session in which harsh language was used about the case of Warszawiak and the Fifth Avenue Church.

Martha Morton stoutly denied a charge that she took her play, "A Bachelor's Romance," from a novel entitled "A Little Rebel," written by "The Duchess."

William Sidney Wilson, a son of the late United States Senator Wilson of Maryland, and himself one of the most prominent men of the State, committed suicide on Sunday while temporarily insane from the effects of illness.

The wealthy Summer residents of Newport are displeased at the prospect of success of a project to construct a trolley road from Fall River to that resort, which would bring thousands of mill hands there on pleasant Sundays in Summer.

The fear that Martin Thorn intends to kill himself still worries Sheriff Doht of Queens County. District Attorney Youngs and other officials visited Philadelphia and became convinced that the story that Thorn had been imprisoned for the theft of a diamond was false.

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At the meeting of the Republican Club last night Chauncey M. Depew, whose name for President figured at the head of the anti-Platt ticket, was selected by five votes to four.

The conference of American, British, and Canadian sealing experts at Washington will be concluded to-day, after which the diplomats will endeavor to agree upon a settlement of the Bering Sea question. Fears are expressed that the negotiations will result in failure.

The Board of County Canvassers took up the votes of the Nineteenth Assembly District. The official count showed discrepancies between the returns of the police and canvassers, and the Citizens' Union candidates are confident that they will be victorious.

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Another strike of tailors is threatened, owing, it is said, to new demands on the part of contractors. The capmakers also threaten to turn out.

A. L. Davis, a Boston life insurance agent, committed suicide yesterday. His sister, who lives in Philadelphia, thinks he overtaxed his mind in the study of psychology.

Mrs. Katherine Steadman, who drank carbolic acid in the presence of a policeman on Sunday night, was the wife of a Syracuse man. She left her husband several years ago and came to this city to go on the vaudeville stage.

Chief of Detectives Reynolds of Brooklyn in his investigation of the Lyons murder, is searching for a man said to have been with Lyons on Saturday night, who was found to have washed blood from his hands afterward.

The French Line steamer La Gascogne reached here twenty-four hours overdue. She encountered heavy gales throughout the voyage and was considerably battered. Other craft that had been delayed by storms and fog also arrived in port.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held its annual meeting at the Astor House and elected officers. The committee which tried A. B. Wefers and John Cosgrove on charges of professionalism made reports exonerating them. Much other business was transacted.

Page 5.

Mayor Hoos vetoed the plans for Jersey City's water supply. He wants provisions safeguarding the city's interests inserted in the most acceptable of the three propositions.

The sums which the city must pay owners of real estate in Westchester and Putnam Counties, which is to be taken for protection of the Croton water supply, were awarded by Commissioners of Appraisal.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday decided that sugar produced wholly in Denmark will be subject to a countervailing duty of not less than .135 of 1 cent per pound. This is understood to point to a like decision as to Dutch sugars.

Postmaster Van Cott has secured from the Post Office Department an increase of salaries for clerks, and expects to obtain authority to establish a station at Broadway and Howard Street, and to extend the shed of the Post Office on the Mail Street side across the street.

Page 7.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist in Paris, is dead.

George A. Brandreth died at his home in Sing Sing. He was head of the famous patent medicine company, and prominent in his town.

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Paul Baur, alias George W. Duval, was held for trial on the charges of robbing Sadie Miller and carrying knock-out drops.

Cables are to be laid by the Postal Telegraph Company for the purpose of furnishing more prompt reports of the arrivals of vessels at this port.

The wife of John C. Van Schaack won a verdict for $65,000 in a suit in Brooklyn against her father-in-law, Peter Van Schaack for alienating her husband's affections.

Frederic R. Coudert was appointed temporary administrator of the estate of his brother, Charles Coudert, pending the decision of the contest over the two wills left by the latter.

At the annual meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers the reports showed satisfactory results, and it was decided to send an address to the English Federation.

A seven-year-old girl showed in Recorder Goff's court in an arson trial how she and other children of Bernard Blumenthal played with lanterns. Judge and jury were deeply interested in the demonstration.

A committee has been appointed to consider the proposition to raise and equalize the salaries of teachers in the public schools, submitted to the Brooklyn Board of Education, but President Swanstrom says that it cannot possibly be adopted.

Relatives contest the will of Thomas E. Bradway, who left his entire estate to Miss Fannie E. L'Hommedieu, his stepgranddaughter. The contestants deny her relationship to him, and allege undue influence, it is said.

The examination of Homer W. Nichols of R. H. Bissell & Co., in the Richardson will contest, was concluded yesterday. Marcus C. Hawley, a hardware merchant of 127 Duane Street, an old acquaintance of Mr. Richardson, testified that he visited the testator two or three times a week during his last illness, and that in his opinion Mr. Richardson was then irrational.

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SOVEREIGN FOR PRESIDENT.

Report that the Former Master Workman of the Knights of Labor Hopes to Succeed McKinley.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—A morning paper, under the caption "Sovereign's Vaulting Ambition," says:

"The great secret is out at last. Mr. J. R. Sovereign, the retiring General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, resigned his position in order that he might push his candidacy for President of the United States in 1900. Being free now from the responsibilities of General Master Workman, and having none of the former difficulties to contend with, Mr. Sovereign has a clear field before him. Delegates to the General Assembly openly acknowledged last night that Mr. Sovereign is an avowed candidate for the Presidency of the United States when Mr. McKinley's term expires, and the movement of making him a 'field worker' is the initial step of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor to launch Mr. Sovereign's boom.

"While it is said that Mr. Sovereign and the Hon. W. J. Bryan are on the friendliest terms, the supporters of Mr. Sovereign say he will make every effort to land the prize which Mr. Bryan seeks to secure."

This announcement was read with interest by delegates to the Knights of Labor General Assembly in session here. Few of them would admit they believed it was true. Generally they ridiculed it.

"Mr. Sovereign has no such idea," said one of his closest advisers this morning, "and there is absolutely no truth in it. If the Presidency was offered to him I suppose he would accept it, as almost any other man would do, and the Knights of Labor would glory in him, but he has no designs on the Presidential chair. His resignation was solely for the purpose of giving him more time and a broader and wider field in which to work for the upbuilding and strengthening of the cause in which he is so vitally interested."

GOING TO THE KLONDIKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hoag of Orange to Sail in a Few Days.

ORANGE, Nov. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hoag and their daughter Constance will sail for the Klondike gold fields in a few days on the brigantine Harriet G. On their arrival in Alaska Mr. Hoag will open a general supply store.

The expedition with which the Hoags are associated is being fitted out by a mining and trading company of which Mr. Hoag is the President.

The Hoags are well known in Orange society circles. Mrs. Hoag is the niece of the late George Inness, the landscape painter. While in the gold fields she will wear a fur dress cut on the style of a bicycle costume.

HORSE BLOCKED A RAILROAD.

Wedged in Trestle of Pennsylvania Elevated Track, Jersey City.

Several trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed last night by a runaway horse which got on the elevated track. The ownership of the animal could not be traced. It is of the mustang breed, and is believed to have escaped from a West Shore Railroad train at the freight yard on the meadows.

The animal ran through the Bergen cut and down the tracks to the elevated road, which begins at Brunswick Street. It had no difficulty in keeping its footing, the trestle being boarded over. It dashed down Track No. 4, used by outgoing trains, and would have made its way to the station without mishap had it not been that just above Newark Avenue the flooring had been removed.

There the mustang plunged on to the trestle and went down, its body resting on two sleepers, while its feet dangled in the air just above the heads of pedestrians at the Newark Avenue crossing. The operator in the signal tower at Henderson Street notified the station agent and traffic was suspended till a wrecking car with a derrick arrived and hoisted the animal out. It was unhurt, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took charge of it.

SENATOR HAWLEY TO RETIRE.

Secretary Porter Says He Is Not a Candidate for the Seat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Hawley of Connecticut is in poor health, and the report is current that he will not stand for re-election at the expiration of his present term, two years hence. Senator Hawley is seventy-one years old, and with the end of the present term will have served twenty-three years in Congress, two terms and a half in the House, and three terms—eighteen years—in the Senate.

J. Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, has been credited with a desire to succeed Senator Hawley. Mr. Porter was a candidate for Governor last year, but failed to secure the nomination. It has been reported that he will make another attempt next year, with a view to making the Governorship a stepping stone to the higher honor of a seat in the United States Senate.

Secretary Porter declines to be interviewed on the subject, further than to say that under no circumstances will the use of his name be allowed in connection with the succession to Senator Hawley. He is on friendly terms with all of the leading candidates said to be already in the field for Senator. Secretary Porter's adherents have urged him to enter the race for the Governorship again, but this he will not consent to do if it should involve a contest.

Life Saved by an Engineer.

CHADRON, Neb., Nov. 15.—Quick work by William Cooley, engineer of the eastbound passenger train this morning, prevented loss of life and injuries to about fifty passengers.

Through misconstrued orders, two trains, a freight and a passenger, collided near here, but the application of the air brake and the reversing of his engine by Cooley had arrested the motion of the passenger coaches, and when the collision occurred, his train was moving slightly in the same direction as the freight. Both engines were destroyed and several cars were broken up, but, beyond a slight jolting and an inconvenient delay, the passengers suffered no injury.

Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos & Music Boxes, Best & cheapest. 174 Fifth Av., Bet. 22d & 23d Sts. KRELL and other PIANOS.—Adv.

SPAIN'S OUTLOOK DARKENS

Sagasta's Effort to Establish Autonomy Unpopular Among Spaniards and Cubans.

MURMURS AGAINST THE QUEEN

Annexation to the United States Regarded as All that Will Save the Island from Anarchy—Insurgents to Make a Demonstration.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 15.—Considerable anxiety is expressed in official circles here as to what will happen after the arrival of Gen. Weyler in Spain. There are people who believe that trouble will follow any determined effort of the Spanish Government to discipline the former Governor General of Cuba, and, in any case, many well-informed persons believe that serious events will occur in January or February next. Many Spanish officers are returning to Spain, on leave of absence, and their number has commenced to attract attention here. Even in this city there is a feeling of suppressed resentment against the Sagasta Cabinet, and there are murmurs heard even against the Queen Regent, due to her permitting the Premier to make an attempt to establish autonomy in Cuba against the wishes, it is said, of the great bulk of the population, and because she is alleged to have permitted the Spanish press to insult and hurt the feelings of the Spaniards residing in this island, without taking into consideration the enormous sacrifices of men and money made in behalf of the Crown. But what galls the Spaniards the most is the feeling that the attempt to establish autonomy is due to the influence of the United States, and this is doing considerable injury to the cause of Spain, insomuch that the Cubans will not even have to thank the Spanish Government for any improvement which may occur in their condition.

The whole outlook is causing the most serious apprehension to the wealthy Spanish residents, and it is intimated that a civil war in Cuba would be certain to follow the establishment of an autonomous form of government. The Cubans are quite excited in their utterances on the subject, one of them having publicly expressed the wish recently that Quintin Bandera would soon come to Havana and cut off the heads of all the Spaniards in the city. During the last few days this kind of talk has frequently been heard in public, and it is recalled that such utterances were frequent before the present revolution broke out. Others of the Cubans say openly here, "Don't talk to me about autonomy; I am a rebel." Others of the Cubans say, "Oh, now your hour is coming," while others still remark, significantly, "After Blanco, there will be no more Captains-General of Cuba."

One Cuban, referring to an interview in New York with Dr. José Congosto, the former Consul of Spain at Philadelphia, and now Secretary General of Cuba, in succession to the Marquis Palmerola, made a very appropriate remark. Congosto, who, by the way, is said to be becoming unpopular, especially with some of the newspaper men, on account of his favoritism, was quoted as saying that he was going to Cuba to "cure the sick men," to which the Cuban referred to added:

"Yes, but he will not cure the Sick Man, but will help to amputate his two arms," referring to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

From the state of public feeling it can be said that there are no signs here of any likelihood of the troubles in Cuba ending at any early date. On the contrary, it would appear that the mere prospect of autonomy is making matters worse than ever, and day by day the belief grows that only annexation to the United States will save Cuba from anarchy. The political horizon at present is blacker than ever before, in spite of any official or semi-official utterances to the contrary, and this is, seemingly, more due to the so-called friends of Cuba than to the enemies of this island.

Concerning the movements of the insurgents very little is apparently known here, but a reliable man who has just arrived here from the interior says that Gen. Maximo Gomez has never been able to pass the Moron Jucaro trocha, and that this is the reason why many of the insurgents' leaders who were to take part in the Presidential election were unable to do so. It is also stated there is no truth in the report that Domingo Mendez Capote was recently elected President of the Cuban Republic, and it is asserted that Cisneros, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, continues to act as President.

However, there are rumors current here that the insurgents are contemplating an important demonstration previous to the meeting of Congress in order to strengthen the hands of their friends in the United States, who hope for some action in behalf of Cuba upon the part of the United States Government.

SPAIN SENDS A NEW ADMIRAL.

Luis Pastor Landero Succeeds Navarro in Cuban Waters.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The Spanish steamer Alicante returned to Spain to-day with 800 sick or invalided soldiers.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII arrived here to-day, having on board Sanitary Sub-Inspector General Mass, Brig. Gen. Diego Figueroa, 25 officers, 5 Chaplains, and 700 soldiers.

Admiral Luis Pastor Landero also arrived by the Alfonso XII. He immediately relieved Admiral Navarro, the Spanish naval commander in these waters. The latter will return to Spain on Saturday next.

WEYLER AND THE MAPS OF CUBA.

A Madrid Journal Says the Matter Must Be Elucidated.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The semi-official Correspondencia, referring to a Havana dispatch published in a New York newspaper yesterday, asserting that Gen. Weyler carried off maps and other documents concerning Cuba, says:

"The gravity of the statements does not permit comment. The matter must be completely elucidated, for, if confirmed, the Government will be obliged to assume an inexorable attitude."

GEN. LEE CALLS ON BLANCO.

American Consul Makes Official Visits to the New Authorities.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee paid official visits to-day to Marshal Blanco, the Governor General; Gen. Pando (who has been assigned by Marshal Blanco to conduct the military operations in the field,) and Senor José Congosto, the new Secretary General of Cuba.

He was courteously received by all and, according the official account, subsequently expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of the interviews.

Fitzsimmons No Longer an Elk.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—In a letter which he makes public to-day Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, resigns his membership in the Marion (Ind.) Lodge of the Elks. He says in his letter:

"Feeling that my admission to membership has placed your lodge in a position to be criticised, no matter how unjustly, I offer this resignation in the hope that your friendly relations with the order may be wholly restored."

The Marion order had been suspended for receiving the champion into its fold.

State Canals to Close Dec. 1.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge announced to-day that the official closing of navigation on the State canals would take place Dec. 1, unless severe weather closes them before.

CHATTANOOGA CYCLE MEET OFF

Step Results from the Georgia Central Railroad's Detention of Atlanta Wheelmen's Baggage.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 15.—The bicycle meet that was to have occurred in this city to-night, participated in by the riders of the L. A. W., Bald, Kiser, Cooper, and others in the South, with Spooner and McLish, was declared off because of the action of the Georgia Central Railroad to-day in attaching the wheels of the riders in Atlanta for an alleged debt claimed to be due them from a man who has been traveling with the racers advertising a certain make of wheel.

The attachment was levied just as the train for Chattanooga was pulling out. The riders then ordered their car to be detached, as they could not come without their wheels. The local Coliseum Company has lost a great deal of money in advertising, and has authorized its attorneys to bring suit for $10,000 against the Central Railroad.

PRESIDENT LOW TO STAY.

Requested to Withdraw His Resignation as President of Columbia, and He Does So.

A regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University was held yesterday afternoon in the new Library Building on Morningside Heights. The Chairman of the board, William C. Schermerhorn, presided, and there were present Bishop Potter, President Low, Secretary John B. Pine, Stephen P. Nash, Charles A. Silliman, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Gerard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, W. Bayard Cutting, George L. Rives, Lenox Smith, John Crosby Brown, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Herman H. Cammann, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, William Barclay Parsons, Frederic Bronson, and John McLean Nash. The board transacted considerable business, and was in session over two hours.

The special committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is Chairman, to which the resignation of President Low, made on Oct. 4, was referred, was called upon for a report. In the absence of Dr. Dix, Stephen P. Nash reported that the committee had decided to request President Low to withdraw his resignation. The report was accepted, and President Low complied with the request, making no remarks on the subject. President Low reported the death of Prof. Charles E. Colby, Professor of Organic Chemistry. A number of gifts were reported, the most important of which was a valuable collection of books from the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of France. Four large marble statues were presented. They represent Sophocles, Demosthenes, Euripides, and Augustus Caesar. Prof. Marston Bogert was selected to fill the position made vacant by the death of Prof. Colby.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL TRANSFER.

The Eastman Goes Under the Same Control as the Arlington.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Eastman Hotel Company to-day, recent negotiations for the transfer of this property to the same parties which control the Arlington Hotel were ratified.

The deal involves $750,000. A. B. Gaines of New York was elected President, S. W. Fordyce of St. Louis Vice President, and Lyman T. Hay manager of both hotels. It was decided to open the Eastman about Jan. 15 and to keep the Arlington Hotel open the year round.

INDEPENDENT MR. BECKWITH.

Robert T. Lincoln's Son-in-Law Wants No Assistance.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Nov. 15.—"We are married and are going to settle down quietly just like any other young married couple, and I am going to work and support my wife by my own efforts," said Warren W. Beckwith, speaking for the first time in regard to his marriage and future plans to-day. The young couple reached home at midnight last night.

Robert T. Lincoln need have no fear that he will be embarrassed by an application for a "soft thing" in the office of the Pullman Palace Car Company by his unwelcome son-in-law. Mr. Beckwith says his father-in-law will receive no such application, and if he should condescend to offer him a sinecure, he would find his condescension politely but firmly declined.

RADDATZ'S SUBMARINE BOAT.

A Sale Reported and a Successful Test Made.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 15.—Richard Raddatz, the inventor of the submarine boat, declared to-day that the sale of his vessel had been consummated. The purchasing syndicate consists mostly of Eastern men, but there are at least two Milwaukee men in it. Mr. Raddatz refuses positively to give any names or the price.

This afternoon the boat made a trip, more for the purpose of testing its air-supply facilities than anything else. The voyage was a success. Mr. Raddatz was accompanied by William H. Englebright, proprietor of the Tremont Hotel. The boat remained below the surface a little over three hours, and Mr. Englebright declares that the atmosphere within the steel double cone was pure and wholesome all the time. A descent was made to a depth of eleven feet.

A BAD SPOT ON THE ERIE.

Attempts at Train Wrecking Near the Scene of the Murder.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Two attempts were made last night to wreck Erie trains near Sloatsburg. A west-bound passenger express had a narrow escape from being derailed by running into a pile of fishplates on the tracks. The wheels staid on the rails, and the obstruction was cleared. Soon afterward an east-bound freight train ran into a pile of heavy ties placed across the track near the spot where the fishplates had been found. The second train escaped with a broken pilot.

There is a steep bank beside the tracks where the attempts were made. Had the unknown miscreants been successful, it is probable that many lives would have been lost, for, if the passenger express had left the rails nothing could have saved it from plunging down the bank. The engineer of the train saw the fishplates just in time and reversed his lever. The engine and two cars passed over the obstruction before the train was stopped. The air couplings were broken apart, but the damage was repaired in half an hour.

It was near this point that Mrs. Kinney was found murdered ten days ago.

Academy of Design Plans.

The jury selected by the National Academy of Design to choose an architect for the proposed new home of the Academy on Morningside Heights submitted their choice last evening to the Council of the Academy, and it was ratified. Carrere & Hastings were selected as the architects. The site of the new academy is on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets.

Buffalo Gas Syndicate.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—The representatives of the syndicate which recently purchased the gaslight companies of Buffalo, effected an organization to-day. Emerson McMillin of New York was chosen President of the new company, and Directors were elected as follows: Pascal P. Pratt, Bronson C. Rumsey, and E. H. Hutchinson of Buffalo; Emerson McMillin, Henry Seligman, Stephen K this ytoyard2vz, shrdl cmfwyp pouayouo

Secretary Alger at Work Again.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Alger was sufficiently recovered from his attack of tonsolitis to be able to spend the morning at the War Department.

RICHARD CROKER RETURNS

He Comes Back Rested and Refreshed After a Nine Days' Stay in Virginia.

TALKS OF PLATT AND LOW

Again Denies the Story that He Went Away to Make a Slate and Says: "We Can Do That Here."

Richard Croker returned yesterday from his journey into the South in search of rest and recreation. He was accompanied by Mrs. Croker, and on the same train were District Attorney-elect Gardiner and Thomas F. Grady. The party left Hot Springs, Va., Sunday night and arrived at the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Up to the time Mr. Croker started South, nine days ago, he was making his headquarter at the Murray Hill Hotel, where he had a room. He did not return there yesterday, however, but went to his home, at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, only stopping at the hotel for his mail. When seen at his home last night he said that he had had a pleasant trip, and felt a great deal better for the rest it had given him.

"We took it easy down there," he said. "Hot Springs is a little place, with a pleasant hotel, some cottages, and a store or two. There was nothing exciting there, and we spent the time eating and sleeping, with walks and drives about the country for variety."

When the frequently made statement that he and his political friends had gone off to arrange a slate for the new city administration was mentioned, Mr. Croker repeated what he said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES just before he went away: "We don't have to go away from New York to make a slate. We can do that here."

Mr. Croker said he hadn't been talking politics while away, and didn't care to do so now. He had read the statement from Mr. Platt, printed in the morning papers, but he did not wish to discuss it. "I don't care anything about that," he said. "That's their affair; we have enough troubles of our own."

Pressed, however, for an expression on Mr. Platt's utterance, Mr. Croker said:

"From a Republican standpoint I think Mr. Platt is correct. I believe that Gen. Tracy got more Republican votes than Seth Low. The latter's vote was swelled to some extent by the 'holier-than-thou' element of the Democratic Party. The Democrats who considered themselves better than their party voted for Low because they regarded him as the embodiment of their ideas and notions of personal politics.

"The rank and file of Democracy, who place principle above personal whims and ambitions, and the people who have learned by experience to rely on organization for the accomplishment of their aims and are identified with the Democratic Party through principle, solidly supported Judge Van Wyck and gave him the magnificent plurality which has placed Greater New York in Democratic control and inspired with enthusiasm the Democracy of the Nation."

The return of Mr. Croker to town has revived the talk of the possibility of John C. Sheehan being displaced as leader of Tammany Hall. John F. Carroll is to succeed Sheehan, according to one story, and according to another it is Mr. Croker's plan to control the organization more directly than heretofore, dealing himself with the district leaders. Both stories totally lack verification, and all reports of friction between Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan are vigorously denied by the minor Tammany leaders. It was said at the office of Mr. Sheehan, 258 Broadway, yesterday, that he had not returned from Pittsburg, but he was expected to do so to-day.

As Mayor-elect Van Wyck did not go to join Mr. Croker in Virginia, the inference drawn in Tammany circles is that the two will get together soon and start the work of apportioning the patronage to be given out after the 1st of January. Acting on this supposition, the applicants for place are bestirring themselves. Thomas J. Brady is circulating a petition in support of his application for the post of Superintendent of the Department of Buildings. Theodore Sutro is conducting what many straight-out Tammany men pronounce a hopeless fight for reappointment as Tax Commissioner. Thomas E. Crimmins went down to Hot Springs while Mr. Croker was there, and is supposed to be a possible Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to succeed Col. Waring. Gossip also assigns good places to W. J. Kenny, Alfred M. Downes, and Willis Holly.

BIG BOSTON GAS DEAL.

The McMillan-Elkins-Whitney Syndicate Secures Control.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—It was announced here to-day that the McMillan-Elkins-Whitney syndicate had secured control of the Boston gas field.

Mr. Whitney, when interviewed, said the deal was in progress.

Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. wired their customers this morning as follows:

"Henry M. Whitney says he has captured all the Boston gas companies. That you may not be confused, we will say that the Whitney-Elkins syndicate has bought all the Boston companies. The trade was completed early last week.

"The Whitney people have not yet paid for them, but will probably do so this week. This is the startling announcement we referred to in our letter of last week. There is nothing in this project that can possibly affect the safety of the Boston gas securities."

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

A Husband and Wife Found Dying from Pistol Wounds.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Frank McLaughlin and his wife, Mary, were found in an unconscious condition at their home, 46 Third Street, South Boston, at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Both had been shot, and both, it is thought, will die. The man was revived by physicians, and in a short time was able to talk. He informed the police that his wife had shot him while he was asleep and that she afterward attempted to kill herself.

Upon investigation, however, the police found that this story was probably untrue, as the position of the woman's wounds indicated that they could not have been self-inflicted, and the officers believe that McLaughlin, who is a consumptive, becoming despondent on account of incurable illness, shot his wife and then himself. McLaughlin had been ordered to go to the hospital to-day by his physician. The interior of the apartments occupied by the couple indicated that they were in abject destitution. There was only a single piece of bread in the place.

McLaughlin is about thirty years of age and his wife is twenty-six. They have been married only about a year. A child that was born to them two months ago lived only two weeks.

A Denver Hotel to be Sold.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—The Windsor Hotel, built in 1881 by an English company, is to be sold at auction Dec. 13 to satisfy an indebtedness of $325,000 held by James William Barclay and John Irving Courtney of London. The ruin of this hostelry has been the upward growth of the city and the construction of two new hotels.

Eagle Knitting Mills on Full Time.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Eagle Knitting Mills, owned by Titus Sheard, which had been running on three-quarter time for eight months, began operations on full time to-day.

QUEER FALL FROM A WINDOW.

A Friend of Lyons, the Murdered Printer, Seriously Hurt in a Mysterious Manner.

William Carpenter fell or jumped from the fourth-story window of his home at 27 Morningside Avenue late last night, and the chances are that he will die. He says himself that he does not know how he got out of the window. A peculiar thing about the case is that Carpenter, who is a printer, worked at the same case at the Lockwood Press as Thomas Lyons, who was found murdered in a Brooklyn lot early Sunday morning. Since the death of his friend Carpenter has had charge of his affairs.

Carpenter lived in the house with his two male cousins. When the cousins went to bed at 11:30 o'clock last night Carpenter was sitting in a chair in the front room smoking a cigar, with his feet on the keyboard of a piano. He said that he would be in bed in a few minutes. Fifteen minutes later one of the cousins, believing that he heard a noise, got up, and, finding Carpenter asleep, woke him.

"Go away from me," Carpenter said. "I'll go to bed in a few minutes."

Just at midnight the cousin heard the sound of a window being raised. He went a second time into the front room. Carpenter was not there. The front window was open. The cousin looked out. Down in the street he saw the form of a man and heard a groan. Then the two cousins went down to the street and found Carpenter. He was bleeding from injuries of the head and body. An ambulance took him to the Manhattan Hospital. His skull appeared to be fractured, his thigh was broken, and he was evidently internally hurt.

When he regained consciousness, he said that the last thing he remembered was sitting in the chair. He must have gone to sleep after that, he said.

The two cousins said there was no reason, so far as they knew, why Carpenter should have jumped from the window, except that he had worried over the death of his friend Lyons, and that might have affected his brain. The police, after an examination, said the man could not easily have fallen from the window.

LIVELY FIRE IN UNION SQUARE.

Fire occurred late yesterday afternoon in the building 31 Union Square West, at Sixteenth Street, and for a short time caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The building is of brick, four stories high. The ground floor is occupied by Brentano's, the third by George Prince, photographer, and the fourth by the Risley Leather Company. The third floor is vacant.

It was about 5:30 o'clock when Frank Smith, a driver for Brentano's, and John M. Williams of 508 Broadway, Brooklyn, standing on the sidewalk outside the store, heard the noise of breaking glass, and saw flames shooting from the front windows of Prince's establishment. Knowing that several boys and girls were employed in the leather company's office, they ran upstairs to tell them of their danger. As they reached the landing of the third floor, the inner glass door of Prince's reception parlor was shattered with a loud explosion and a sheet of flame barred their further progress.

The leather company's employes had heard their cries, and finding the hall filled with smoke had climbed from the rear windows of the office to an extension roof. August Wichmann and Alexander White, janitor and watchman of the ten-story Decker Building next door, let down a rope with a noose from a window eight feet above the roof and hauled the six girls to safety. Two boys reached the sidewalk by the fire escapes. The others returned to the office when told from the street that the fire was almost out.

Within fifteen minutes after the alarm was given the fire was under control. The insurance patrol gave effective service with their oilskins and hardly any damage was done to the stock of holiday goods on Brentano's counters. The store will be open to-day as usual.

The fire was confined to the photographer's reception room, where it started. Mr. Prince and his assistants left the place about 5 o'clock. None of them could say how the blaze originated. All say there were no chemicals in the room. The damage to the parlor, which is a total wreck, is estimated at $1,000, and to the building at $600.

ELECTION CASE IN WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 15.—The Wyoming Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the Carbon County election case sustaining the contention of the plaintiffs, who were the candidates for County Attorney, Treasurer, and Commissioner on the Democratic ticket at the last election.

The court decided that foreign-born citizens must be required to read the Constitution in the English language in order to vote. One hundred and fifteen Finns who voted the Republican ticket could not read the Constitution in English. Their votes were accepted as they could read the Constitution in their own language.

The decision will put the Democratic candidates in office.

FIGHT AT THE STAGE DOOR.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Overzealous attentions to Miss Theresa Vaughn and Miss Dorothy Drew, members of "The Whirl of the Town" company, by a stylishly dressed young man, who represented himself to be the son of Commodore Miller of New York, caused a fight Saturday night at the stage door of the Columbia Theatre between the women's admirer and his companion and the stage hands.

The odds were against the visitors, and as the fight grew warm the man calling himself Mr. Miller drew a revolver.

This was the signal for a renewed onslaught by the muscular stage hands, and the man with a revolver was landed in an ignominious manner in the dark alley, where he was left to find his way out as best he could.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the East Gulf States and in the Atlantic States and New England. A large area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain districts and is extending southeastward into the Mississippi Valley. The pressure is relatively low over the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. Rain has fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The barometer has fallen in the lower lake region, has risen rapidly throughout the Rocky Mountain slope, and generally in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States.

The temperature is higher east of the Mississippi River; it has fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts to 20 or 30 degrees on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Threatening weather with showers is indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio, and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Ohio and the Lower Mississippi Valleys and the West Gulf States. The temperature will fall to about freezing in the northern and central portions of the West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	36	39	44
6 A. M.	35	39	44
9 A. M.	38	42	46
12 M.	46	45	48
4 P. M.	51	48	50
6 P. M.	52	49	50
9 P. M.	48	50	50
12 P. M.	47	51	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47¾
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1896	43
Corresponding date for last 20 years	43

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees, at 8 P. M.; the minimum was 38 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity was .91 at 8 A. M. and .97 at 8 P. M.

HORSE SHOW HERE AGAIN

The Social Side of It Not So Prominent as in Some Former Years.

WELL-KNOWN FACES MISSED

Bad Weather Caused This to a Considerable Extent—Gowns of Some of the Women in the Boxes.

The thirteenth annual Horse Show was opened yesterday in Madison Square Garden, and it suffered severely from the bad weather. The dreary drizzle and the influence of fashion's decree formulated three seasons ago, that the first day of the show shall not be marked by a distinctively fashionable attendance, combined to make the society side of the affair in the afternoon and evening its less important one

her daughters wore plum color trimmed with white lace, and dark green with a bodice of pale yellow chiffon.

RING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Popular Horses and Their Owners Greeted with Applause Which Did Not Always Mean Victory.

In the morning the small crowd of visitors who braved the rain did little more than wander through the long line of stables in the basement of the building and in the annex. Frank Beard, the crack whip of Brooklyn, resplendent in a long paddock overcoat, a glossy silk hat with the curliest of wide brims, and pointed patent leather shoes, led a number of friends through the building and pointed out the fine points of the various exhibits.

When the first bugle blast called the horses to the ring for general exercise there were not more than 300 people present, and a number of these were children. Only two horses in the general exercise parade attracted much attention. They were Coxey, Charles F. Bates's handsome chestnut gelding, and Governor Brown, with whom John S. Bratton expects to win the blue ribbon in one of the high-stepping classes.

The ring show proper began at noon, when for an hour the judges were kept busy weeding out the horses not fit to compete in the two jumping classes later in the day. R. H. Halstead's chestnut gelding, Walter, in Class 90, was ruled out on the ground that he was not sufficiently schooled. The horses in the contest were a mixed lot.

Riders in Varied Costumes.

A strange variety of costumes was noticeable among the riders. The rider of Irwin N. Megaree's gelding Waterford was gotten up in a style that would have created a sensation in the park or on the road. He wore a pair of hunting breeches, and was gotten up otherwise in semi-Mexican fashion, with a wide sombrero, Mexican spurs, and a loose jacket. Several stumbles over the brush-topped timbers sent him into retirement. Georga Myers, the son of ex-Controller Myers, rode his exhibit, Rufus, in a style that would have done credit to an old hunter.

Whenever any of the entries of Joseph E. Widener, the Philadelphia horseman, went by the front a small group of men at the Madison Avenue end of the ring would start to applaud. Only one of Mr. Widener's horses, Performer, showed great cleverness at jumping.

Weeding Out the High Steppers.

The afternoon session was opened with the entrance of thirty-eight high steppers into the ring. They were a showy lot, to be sure, with plenty of action, but by degrees the contest narrowed down to six—Mrs. John Robinson's Storm King, J. G. Marshall's Cairnsmoor, William O. Blanding's Adonis, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Consuelo, J. E. Widener's Von Harbinger, and Charles F. Bates's Coxey. The last is a beautiful brown animal, with superb knee and hock action, and was the winner of the blue ribbon in this class last year. He was expected by many who saw him step to get the ribbon again, but when Mrs. Robinson drove her chestnut Storm King once around the ring there was a cheer from every part of the Garden. Mrs. Robinson, with her husband, John Robinson of Hull, England, came to this country purposely to exhibit in the show, and if the little woman's animals are as good specimens of their breed as she is capable of handling the ribbons they will carry back some blue rosettes to England.

Storm King is unquestionably a showy actor, but he had to be content with the white ribbon for being highly commended. Coxey was relegated to second place, while Von Harbinger, admirably driven by his owner, Mr. Widener, won the blue rosette. Von Harbinger's victory was remarkable in more than one way when it is remembered that he is trotting bred.

Hackneys Not So Popular as They Were.

The hackney this year is not so great an attraction as this type has been formerly, but considerable interest was evinced while two stallion classes were being judged. Clifton H. won the blue ribbon in his class over Manchester and Enthorpe Performer, and to Starlight was awarded the laurel over Evolution II., Britain, and Rocket III. in his class.

On the programme the roadsters in harness were to have forty minutes, but so close was the competition after the weeding-out process had been finished that the blue ribbon was in question for almost two hours. Of the twenty-four original entries, only nine remained in the ring when the judges began their final selection. Col. Lawrence Kip and James W. Cooke had a nip-and-tuck struggle for the coveted prize, but after a long consideration Col. Kip's mare Elizabeth was declared the winner.

When the blue ribbon in the carriage horse class was awarded to Sundown and Hurlingham the visitors were reminded of Oliver H. P. Belmont, who is not an exhibitor this year. Recently Mr. Belmont sold out his entire string of show horses, and at the sale Sundown, who has for the past few years been looked upon as the best all-round stepper in this part of the country, together with Hurlingham, was purchased by James Stillman. The pair was by far the best in yesterday's competition. Again Charles F. Bates had to be content with second place.

As children usually flock to the Garden during the afternoon, an appreciative audience was not wanting when the ponies under 12 hands made their appearance. The tiniest of the little fellows was Pompey, owned by Miss Virginia Alexandre. He did not capture the ribbon, however, for Master White, a ten-year-old, showed Charley Burgess, Jr., off to such advantage that he was given the ribbon.

Then Came the Four-in-Hands.

Delays in the judging up to this point brought the four-in-hands into the ring at 5:30 P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, at which time the class was scheduled for the ring. Aurel Batonyi tooled the drag of George B. Hulme to victory in this class, and while in the ring Mr. Batonyi gave an exhibition of driving that was as creditable as was the showing of the horses he drove.

The jumping class at last was brought into the ring, but the prizes were not awarded until 8 o'clock, by which time the first of the evening classes was due in the ring. The performers were as a rule fair jumpers, but the competition narrowed down at the close to B. F. & Thomas Clyde's Roanoke and Mrs. Frank Beard's well-named fencer Perfection. The judges awarded the blue ribbon to the former, but many of the spectators showed by their applause that they believed Perfection was entitled to it.

Much Noise from Mr. Bates's Friends.

Mr. Bates's friends were, as usual, much in evidence during the day and evening, and especially in the high-stepping class in the evening. Every time he drove Coxey past the Fourth Avenue end of the ring, a number of his followers gave vent to a burst o' cheers, and indulged in a round of handclapping, that at last became monotonous. Matters went on in this way for a quarter of an hour, when suddenly, and to the surprise of everyone, Mr. Bates and G. E. Widener were seen to drive out of the ring.

This caused no end of surprise, for in a similar class in the afternoon Mr. Widener's Von Harbinger won the prize, and Mr. Bates took second prize with Coxey. The class was for high steppers, and the judges gave as their excuse for sending the two horses out, their opinions that neither was really a high stepper. It is probable that the real cause of their rejection was the noisy claque, for there was considerable noise when Mr. Widener was driving.

When the pair had left the ring, the judges went on with the competition. George B. Hulme, who carried away so many prizes with American horses at the English Horse Show last Spring, finished first and second. His blue ribbon winner was Lord Brilliant, a splendidly formed, as well as prettily gaited chestnut gelding. The competition was clearly between Lord Brilliant and Mr. Hulme's other entry, Lieutenant Wilkes, so when the red rosette was pinned on the latter's head there was not much surprise.

All Interested in the Jumping.

Of course every one who went to the evening session of the show was interested in the jumping. This class wound up the programme for the day, and the fencing it brought out was worth going a long distance to see. One by one the inferior fencers were weeded out, until only four remained in the ring. Adam Beck, the Canadian horseman, who showed so well at the Morris Park race meeting that he could make a successful coup occasionally by winning a great race with South Africa, had Lady Rosebery in this class. He has entered all the crack fencers he could find in Canada, but he is especially proud of the sturdy chestnut mare, and he waited quietly by the ringside, and, without a challenge, offered to set covers for a party of twelve if his mare did not capture the ribbon.

He was right in his prediction, too, for the blue rosette was pinned on her bridle a few seconds later.

Mrs. A. Ladenburg's Gray Friar got the second prize, and Roanoke, who won in the jumping class in the afternoon, in which Lady Rosebery was unplaced, was third. In the afternoon class, however, only performance over the fence counted, while in the final event conformation counted 50 per cent. and fencing 50 per cent.

ANIMALS THAT WON PRIZES.

Awards Made by the Judges in the Different Classes.

The awards were as follows:

HARNESS HORSES.

Class 47—For horses over 15 hands and under 15.3; should have conformation, quality, style, all-around action, to be able to go a good pace, and to be shown to a two or four wheeled vehicle. First prize, $150, Von Harbinger, Joseph E. Widener's ch. g., 7 years, 16.1½ hands, (driven by owner;) second prize, $75, Coxey, Charles F. Bates's br. g., 9 years, 15.1 hands, (driven by owner;) third prize, $35, Consuello, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's ch. m., 4 years, 15.2¾ hands, (driven by W. Wall;) highly commended, Mrs. John Robinson's ch. h. Storm King, 7 years, 15.1 hands, (driven by owner.)

HACKNEYS.

Class 27—For stallions, three years old or over, 15 hands and not under 15.2 hands; the winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, two years in succession, not eligible; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. First prize, $200, Clifton II., Frederick C. Stevens's ch., 5 years, 15.1½ hands, by Dahegelt-Lightsome; second prize, $100, Manchester, William Carr's b., 4 years, 15.1½ hands, by Dr. Parke-Misfire; highly commended, Enthorpe Performer, Frederick G. Bourne's b., 8, 15.1½, by Matchless of Londesboro-Peg.

Class 28, for stallions, three years old and over, 14 hands and under 15 hands, to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by Starlight, Frederick G. Bourne's b., 4 years, 14.2 hands, by Glendale-Czareova; second prize, $75, Evolution II., Florham Farm's ch., 3 years, 14.3½ hands, by Evolution-Lady Mary; third prize, $35, Britain, Briarcliff Farm's blk., 10 years, 14.3½ hands, by Norfolk Comet-Skylark; highly commended, Rocket III., T. L. Watt's blk., 10 years, 14.1 hands, by Confidence-Blackie.

ROADSTERS IN HARNESS.

Class 17, for three-year-olds or over, to be shown to harness or wagon.—First prize, $150, won by Emoreta, Lawrence Kip's m., 10 years, 15.2 hands, by Sealskin Wilkes-Rosedale, driven by W. H. Snyder; second prize, $75, Altomont, James W. Cooke's b. g., 8 years, 15.2 hands, by Almont Star-Birthday, driven by the owner; third prize, $35, Holmesdale, William Pollock's b. g., 9 years, 15.2 hands, by Mambrino Archie, dam by Daniel Lambert, driven by Mr. Ragley; highly commended, Alice Leyburn, Charles M. Reed's br. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Mamie, driven by E. W. Bernard.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Class 54—For pairs of horses not under 15.3 hands, suitable for a stanhope, Victoria, or similar vehicle; should have conformation, quality, style, and all-round action; to be shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle. First prize, $200, Sundown, b. g., aged, 16.1½ hands, and Hurlingham, b. g., 9 years, 16.1½ hands, owned by James Stillman and driven by L. Fitzpatrick; second prize, $100, High Tide, b. g., 8 years, 16 hands, and Hi, br. g., 7 years, 16 hands, owned and driven by Charles F. Bates; third prize, $50, Hulda, b. m., 6 years, 16 hands, and Hilma, rn. m., 7 years, 16 hands, owned by Thomas Shanley and driven by F. Vivian Gooch; highly commended, A Stranger in New York, b. g., 8 years, 16 hands, and Walsingham, b. g., 9 years, 15.3½ hands, owned and driven by R. F. Carman.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE.

Class 81—For ponies other than Shetland, under 12 hands, three years old or over. First prize, $80, Charles Burgess, Jr., F. C. Fotterall's b. s., 5 years, 11.2 hands, (ridden by Master White;) second prize, $40, High Boy, Master Martin Brown Saportas's ch. g., 6 years, 11.2 hands, (ridden by Master Meislahn;) third prize, $20, Jenny, Batonyi Driving School's (agents) blk. m., 9 years, 11.3 hands, (ridden by Master Brown;) highly commended, Dot, John S. Bratton's blk. g., 9 years, 11.1 hands, (ridden by Master Amberg.)

TROTTERS.

Class 6, for stallions three years old, to be shown in hand, or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $200, Warrenwood, William H. Clark's b., 15.3 hands, by Director-Fanny H.; second prize, $100, Court Master, C. J. and Harry Hamlin's b., by Mambrino King-Chimes Maid; third prize, $50, Bancroft, Rundle & White's r., by Quartermaster-Belle Medium; highly commended, Judge West, J. C. Linneman's b., 15.3½ hands, by Alfonso, dam by Chimes.

FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Class 62.—For teams not under 14 hands, and under 15 hands, to be shown before a coach, drag, or body brake.—First prize, $200, Lord Brilliant, Lieutenant Wilkes, Lonsdale, and Leicester, owned by George B. Hulme, and driven by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $100, Sherry, Crumbs, and Glorious, owned by William L. Elkins and driven by J. Sidener; third prize, $50, Rat, Cat, Gold Pointer, and Mate, owned and driven by Dr. George S. Gagnon; highly commended, Don Wilkes, His Excellency, Lady Adele, and Rosemary, owned by Louis W. Wormser and driven by J. Donnelly.

HUNTERS.

Class 102, open to all jumpers, performances over fences only to count.—First prize, $150, Roanoak, B. F. & Thomas Clyde's b. g., 5 years, 16 hands, (ridden by Holloway;) second prize, $75, Perfection, Mrs. Frank Beard's br. m., 8 years, 16 hands, (ridden by J. Donnelly;) third prize, $35, Kensington, Warren M. Healy's ch. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands, (ridden by Stanton Elliott;) highly commended, Hurricane, Harry Payne Whitney's b. g., 5 years, 16 hands, (ridden by J. Myers.)

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 74, for horses 15 hands and under 15.2 hands, three years old and over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—First prize, $150, Milady, Mrs. J. De Forest Danleison's b. m., aged, 15.1½ hands, (ridden by Miss Belle Beach;) second prize, $75, Baymore, Mrs. L. P. Howe's b. g., 5 years, 15.1½ hands, (ridden by W. Collier;) third prize, $35, Lady Wilful, Mrs. W. E. Kotman's ch. m., 5 years, 15.1½, (ridden by Stanton Elliott;) highly commended, Patsy McCord, E. T. H. Talmadge's ch. m., 5 years, 15.1¼ hands, (ridden by Charles Railey.)

HIGH STEPPERS.

Class 49, for high steppers, not under 14.2 hands, and under 15.2 hands; all-around action only to be considered, to be shown to an appropriate two-wheeled vehicle.—First prize, $150, Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme's ch. g., 7 years, 15 hands, (driven by Aurel Batonyi;) second prize, $75, Lieutenant Wilkes, George B. Hulme's b. g., 7 years, 15 hands, (driven by Harry Shultz;) third prize, $35, Lady Primrose, William L. Elkins's br. m., 6 years, 14.3½ hands, (driven by R. Dunn;) highly commended, Governor Brown, John Bratton's br. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands, (driven by owner.)

GREEN HUNTERS.

Class 99, for hunters up to carrying between 165 and 180 pounds, to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., and performance over fences 50 per cent.—First prize, $200, Lady Rosebery, Adam Beck's ch. m., 4 years, 16.3½ hands, ridden by J. Wilson; second prize, $100, Gray Friar, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg's g. g., 5 years, 16 hands, ridden by J. Fletcher; third prize, $50, Roanoak, F. F. and Thomas Clyde's b. g., 5 years, 16 hands, ridden by S. Holloway; highly commended Lord Willoughby, J. B. Tailer's b. g., 6 years, 16 hands, ridden by H. Collet.

Programme for To-day.

9 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.—Horses driven may be exercised in ring.

9:30 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Horses ridden may be exercised in ring.

10:15 A. M.—Hunters and jumpers may be schooled over the jumps.

11 A. M.—Judging nine Shetland brood mares, Class 91.

11:20 A. M.—Judging ten Shetland stallions, Class 90.

11:40 A. M.—Judging eight yearling hackney fillies, Class 35.

12 M.—Judging seven two-year-old hackney fillies, Class 34.

12:20 P. M.—Judging seven two-year-old trotting stallions, Class 7.

12:40 P. M.—Judging two three-year-old trotting fillies, Class 8.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging nineteen pairs of harness horses, Class 48.

2:30 P. M.—Judging seven pairs of roadsters in harness, Class 18.

3 P. M.—Judging ten standard-bred trotting stallions kept for service, Class 5.

3:30 P. M.—Judging twelve brougham horses, brougham, and appointments, Class 55.

4 P. M.—Judging twenty-five saddle horses, Class 76.

4:30 P. M.—Judging fourteen ponies in harness, Class 68.

4:50 P. M.—Judging four hackney stallions, Class 26.

5 P. M.—Judging seven park teams, owners or members of any coaching club to drive, Class 64.

5:30 P. M.—Judging twelve green hunters, (heavyweight,) Class 98.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging twenty-five saddle horses, Class 72.

8:30 P. M.—Judging sixteen pairs of high steppers, Class 50.

9 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine mounted Park Police, Class 108.

9:30 P. M.—Judging nine hunters and jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, Class 103.

ILLNESS LEADS TO SUICIDE.

A Son of the Late Senator Wilson of Maryland Shoots Himself in a Fit of Insanity.

SNOW HILL, Md., Nov. 15.—William Sidney Wilson committed suicide by shooting at his home, in Snow Hill, yesterday afternoon. For some time he had been in bad health, and he is supposed to have taken his life while suffering from temporary insanity. He died instantly after firing the shot.

Mr. Wilson was one of the best-known men on the Peninsula. He was the eldest son of the late United States Senator Ephraim King Wilson of Worcester County. He was forty-five years old, and a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis. Mr. Wilson studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in early manhood. He had practiced continuously since in the First Circuit and before the Court of Appeals.

In 1877 Mr. Wilson was elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1883 he was elected State's Attorney of his native county, an office he held by re-election until 1891, when he resigned. He was the senior partner in the law firm of Wilson & Collins, a Director of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, and, together with O. D. Collins, owned the Boatmen's Bank of Chincoteague, Va. He was prominent in the development of Ocean City, served as its Mayor for some years, and owned much property there, as well as in other parts of Worcester County. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore and spent much time in that city and in Washington.

Mr. Wilson had a high reputation as a lawyer, and particularly as a jury advocate. He had traveled extensively, and was noted for his engaging social qualities. In politics Mr. Wilson was a strong Democrat, although in 1896 he pursued an independent course. This year he stood by the ticket. He had been mentioned frequently for Congress and received several votes in the General Assembly for the United States Senate in 1892, when Charles H. Gibson was chosen to fill out Senator Wilson's unexpired term.

Mr. Wilson leaves a wife, who was a Miss Ewing of St. Louis; a daughter, Miss Louise, who has just attained womanhood, and five sons, ranging in age from eighteen to five years, two of whom—Ewing and Victor—are students at Georgetown College.

THORN WORRIES THE SHERIFF.

Officer Still Fears Suicide by His Prisoner—Queens County Officials Visit Philadelphia.

Sheriff Doht of Queens County wishes Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn were out of his care. Yesterday some one whispered that there was danger of Thorn cheating the chair by killing himself. The Sheriff has heard this often since the two fell under his care, but it still worries him. He gave the guards the strictest kind of orders about keeping from Thorn anything that he might end his life with. "Keep him safe and sound to deliver to Warden Sage," he said.

Detective Sullivan of the County Prosecutor's office is satisfied that Mrs. Nack was leading him a fool's errand in the trip of Sunday morning in search of the saw with which she claims Guldensuppe's body was cut up. The detective did not dig for the saw yesterday, and says he will not.

District Attorney Youngs and Capt. Methven went to Philadelphia Sunday night, and will not return until this afternoon.

The work of drawing the panel of 200, from which it is hoped that some that twelve men can be obtained to form the jury for the new trial, will be done to-morrow.

William F. Howe, counsel for Thorn, is still sanguine that there is a chance for his client, despite Mrs. Nack's confession.

"I haven't changed my mind at all," he said yesterday. "I have been reading the testimony over and am of the opinion that Thorn, by going on the stand and telling a straight and truthful story, can entirely discredit the woman's statements."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—District Attorney Youngs of Queens County, Police Captain William Methven, and Detective Sergt. John L. Krauch of Long Island City were this morning closeted with Chief Clerk White of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. White went through his books with the visitors, but no record whatever could be found of any conviction of a diamond thief that would fit with the story told in New York, that Martin Thorn, under the name of Thornavitch, had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for stealing a diamond from a man whom he was engaged in shaving in a barber's shop in this city. The records of the Detective department were also searched with the same result.

The officials returned to New York this afternoon, being satisfied that the story is without foundation. They are convinced that the man at the Long Island prison was seeking notoriety, and had never been connected with any Philadelphia institution.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Bushnell's Plurality 28,101—Standing of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The official vote in Ohio for Governor at the late election is recorded as follows: Bushnell, (Rep.,) 429,816; Chapman, (Dem.,) 401,715; Holliday, (Proh.,) 7,558; Coxey, (People's Party,) 6,254; Dexter, (Nat. Dem.,) 1,661; Watkins, (Soc.-Lab.,) 4,242; Lewis, (Negro Protective,) 476; Liberty, 3,107. Bushnell's plurality, 28,101. The vote in Ohio for President McKinley and other candidates for President, given here for comparison, was: McKinley, (Rep.,) 525,901; Bryan, (Dem.,) 474,882; Bryan, (People's,) 2,615; Lavering, (Proh.,) 5,068; Bentley, (Nat. Proh.,) 2,716; Matchett, (Soc.-Lab.,) 1,165; Palmer, (Nat. Dem.,) 1,858. McKinley's plurality, 51,100.

The Senate has 17 known Republican members, 18 known Democrats, and 1 fusion Republican, elected on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati; total, 36. The House has 58 known Republican members, 47 known Democrats, and four fusion Republicans, elected on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati; total, 109. On joint ballot, the Republicans have 5 majority. If they get the fusion Republicans the majority will be 11.

Of the known Republicans three have declined to say how they will vote for United States Senator.

The Hanna men claim all of the other known Republicans, which, if the claim is well founded, would give M. A. Hanna a majority of two on joint ballot.

Mr. Hanna Coming East.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—Senator Hanna will leave to-morrow afternoon for a business trip to New York City and other Eastern points. In his absence Major Dick will remain at the Perry-Payne Building and will keep a watchful eye on anti-Hanna people. Mr. Hanna expects to return to Cleveland before leaving for Washington. He will come to Ohio again during the holidays and remain till the Senatorial fight is over.

The Rev. Charles O. Brown's Status.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—In a report of the proceedings of the recent Congregational Church Council, which dealt with the case of the Rev. Charles O. Brown, formerly of San Francisco, the statement was incorrectly made that "he had been driven out of one church after another and out of the ministry." The fact is that, strictly speaking, the Rev. Mr. Brown has not at any time been out of the ministry, and that before and during the council in Chicago he was pastor of the Chicago congregation known as the Green Street Church, which position he still holds. The matter of an amicable adjustment of his suspension by the Bay Conference is still pending.

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The Meyer-Sniffen Co., L't'd, 5 East 19th St.—Adv.

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UPROAR IN PRESBYTERY

Heated Discussion and Harsh Language Over a Report on the Case of Warszawiak.

MODERATOR HAS A HARD TIME

His Rulings Are Finally Sustained—Some Lively Incidents of the Session Which Resembled a Hot Political Meeting.

Discussion of the Warszawiak case, or, rather, an attempt to discuss it, after the Moderator, Dr. W. D. Buchanan, had ruled discussion out of order, upset yesterday's session of the New York Presbytery, and for a time gave to the meeting in the First Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, more the appearance of a heated political debate than of a business assemblage of grave and reverend pastors. The Moderator contradicted the members and the members contradicted the Moderator and one another. The language used was, from a clerical point of view, excited, and the decision of the presiding officer was appealed from more than once. Mr. Warszawiak sat beside his counsel, but took no part in the proceedings.

The meeting was the regular monthly one of the Presbytery adjourned from the previous Monday. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, Chairman of the Judicial Committee appointed to consider the appeal of Warszawiak from the decision of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church dismissing him from membership, was called upon for his report.

Before he began to speak, Robert Beggs, an Elder of the Fifth Avenue Church, arose and asked to be heard. He is not a member of the session, but several members asked that he be allowed to speak. Dr. Buchanan ruled that he could not do so, but modified his ruling in response to a general outcry.

Mr. Beggs said he desired to make known the fact that the minority of the session of the Fifth Avenue Church, which was opposed to the decision against Mr. Warszawiak had received no opportunity to be heard, and had not been called before the Judicial Commission.

When the Moderator ruled that Mr. Beggs was infringing on his privilege, the Rev. J. Ford Sutton objected. He insisted that the decision should be discussed. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson declared that Mr. Beggs should be heard, and several voices seconded him. Dr. Buchanan's gavel overcame the opposition for the time, and Dr. Forbes announced the finding of his commission. It dismissed the appeal and upheld in all its particulars the verdict of the Fifth Avenue Church session.

Mr. Sutton called for the minutes of the Judicial Commission's meetings and was declared out of order. He appealed from the decision and there was a warm discussion till Dr. Buchanan yielded for the sake of peace. After another wrangle, Dr. Buchanan vigorously rapped with his gavel and declared the discussion at an end.

"But the trouble would not down. At one point Mr. Sutton exclaimed:

"I have called for the minutes!"

"A notification of the meetings of the commission was sent to the Moderator of the Fifth Avenue Session," said Dr. Forbes, "and—"

"I never saw it," broke in Mr. Beggs.

All the time the Moderator was calling for silence, declaring the whole discussion out of order, but no one heeded. At last the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield got a hearing. He declared that since the Judicial Commission was appointed to consider the matter it was out of the jurisdiction of the Presbytery and must be discussed, if at all, before the Synod.

"I have already ruled that way," said the Moderator.

"And I have appealed from your ruling," shouted Mr. Sutton.

The meeting voted to sustain the Moderator, and there was comparative quiet again for a moment while Dr. Patterson was preparing to read the twenty exceptions he had taken to the decision. Dr. Patterson wished to read his exceptions aloud, but the Moderator ruled that it was sufficient to submit them for filing with the report of the commission.

"I dissent from your ruling," said Dr. Patterson. "It appears that the commission may say all it wishes, but counsel for the appellant must keep his lips closed."

"This protest should go to the Synod," said Dr. Duffield. "We have nothing to do with it here."

Dr. Patterson—But I desire to state the grounds for my appeal.

The Moderator—You are out of order.

Mr. Sutton—I demand that all the rulings of the Moderator be taken down.

The Moderator—You are out of order, Sir.

Mr. Sutton—I am not out of order. I have a right to speak.

The Moderator—You are out of order, I say, and you are old enough to know better.

Mr. Sutton—It is not true; I am not out of order, and you know I am not. I demand to be heard.

By this time all those who had taken part in the discussion were more or less excited. The Rev. F. E. Shearer, Dr. Patterson, Dr. Duffield, Mr. Mullally, Mr. Sutton, Dr. Forbes, Mr. Beggs, and the Moderator were standing trying to obtain the attention of the meeting. Cries of "Move we adjourn," "Moderator," "Moderator," "I protest," "I demand," came from different parts of the floor.

The Moderator triumphed. His final ruling that he would hear no more, and that Dr. Patterson must file his exceptions unread was accepted. After a report by F. F. Ellinwood of the Board of Foreign Missions was referred to a committee, on motion of C. M. Jessup, the Presbytery voted to present a copy of the proceedings of the Judicial Commission to Mr. Warszawiak, "not because he has any right to it, but that he should not be able to say a lack of funds has hindered his defense."

In accepting the offer, Dr. Patterson said he was pleased to be able to thank the Presbytery "for at least one act of justice and courtesy."

The Rev. James G. Patterson, counsel for Warszawiak, last night gave out a statement in which he characterized the action of the Presbytery in extremely severe language. He charged that the testimony against his client on which he was dismissed was fictitious, fraudulent, and false "from beginning to end, and was furnished by hired private detectives. The whole proceedings against his client, he said, were unfair and illegal. Here are some of his sentences:

"Such a travesty of justice and such an outrageous violation of the law and Constitution of the Presbyterian Church was never committed by any ecclesiastical body since the dark days of the star-chamber, the thumb-screw, the rack and the stake, for all who held or dared to utter opinions contrary to the prevailing views." "The 'little Jew' must be 'squelched' at any cost of money, or any sacrifice of the principles of justice, truth, and righteousness. Mr. 'Moneybags' is in the saddle. The ecclesiastical boss has issued his orders, and a company of men show themselves his most obedient servants in executing his will and purpose." "Such a disgraceful exhibition of 'toadyism' to wealth and to the power and influence that wealth implies has never before been witnessed in any ecclesiastical court."

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

GERMAN DISPUTE WITH HAITI.

Trouble Averted Through the American Minister's Intervention—Haiti's Version of the Affair.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 8.—The threatened rupture between Germany and Haiti has, so far, been amicably settled, thanks to the mediation of the United States Minister, Mr. W. F. Powell, though it is still understood that Germany intends to make a naval demonstration in Haitian waters. The German version of the trouble has already been published. The following is the Haitian side of the dispute:

The dispute arose out of the imprisonment of a Herr Emile Luerders, the son of a German, who married a Haitian woman. Up to a very short time ago Luerders was a Haitian citizen, but, it is added, having been concerned in various little affrays, among which are mentioned four duels, he seemingly deemed it wise to change his nationality, and registered his name at the German Consulate.

For an assault upon a cab driver, said to have been unprovoked, to which Luerders, it is said, pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He appealed from this decision to the Correctional Court, and the sentence was altered, he being sentenced to one year's seclusion and a fine of 1,000 francs. A further appeal was pending when the German Minister interfered without invitation, and, it is claimed, forced his way into the private apartment of Tiresias Simon Sam, the President of the Haitian Republic, and, in a rude and peremptory manner, demanded the release of Luerders, with an apology to the German Government, an indemnity of $1,000 a day for the time he had been in prison, the immediate trial of the police who arrested him, and the dismissal of the Judges who sentenced him. If the prisoner were not released within twenty-four hours, the indemnity was to be $5,000 per day for every day afterward.

Naturally, the President resented the insult which had been offered him, and referred the Minister, Count Schwerin, who is Chargé d'Affaires of the German Empire at Port au Prince, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The German Minister demanded that Simon Sam should comply with his demands, and, meeting with a refusal, cabled to Berlin for instructions. A reply having been received, he hauled down his flag and announced that three German war vessels were on their way to Port au Prince to see that the most reasonable demands of the Consul were granted.

This news, becoming public, roused the Haitians to a fever heat of excitement and indignation, and even the American and British residents felt that the Haitians, despite their feebleness, were bound to resist it. Many of them, indeed, offered their services to the Haitian Government as volunteers in the event of any trouble.

Feeling the current of public opinion and the certainty of support in any defensive action which he might take, the President called in as many troops as could be reached at short notice, the barracks were filled, ammunition was served out, and every preparation was made for a fierce struggle.

The Secretary of State for Haiti at this juncture addressed a letter to the Diplomatic Corps, inclosing copies of the letters which had passed between Court Schwerin and himself, in which he spoke of the action of the German Minister as "a regrettable incident which has made the most deplorable impression."

Acting entirely upon his own volition, Mr. Powell, the United States Minister, wrote to the Haitian Foreign Minister and asked that Luerders be released, promising to see that he should leave the country. This was done, and Luerders is now in Germany, while the affair is practically settled.

GOV. JONES FORBIDS FOOTBALL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Gov. Jones of Arkansas disapproves of the game of football. The Governor is ex officio President of the State University Board of Trustees. In a letter to Dr. Buchanan, the President, he says:

"I think the game of football as now played is a brutal sport, fraught with much danger to those playing, and altogether out of harmony with a proper educational system. In my opinion the higher civilization which we profess is entirely inconsistent with the toleration of such a game, and therefore, it being inexpedient to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees, I deem it my duty to call your attention to this matter and respectfully suggest that you put a stop altogether to the playing of this game by the students of the university."

The university team is under contract to play two more games. Gov. Jones has granted permission for them, but orders that no others be played.

GEORGIA RAILROAD SUED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The thirteen members of the National Circuit of Bicyclists have sued the Central Railroad for $26,000 damages for holding their baggage on account of their failure to pay $1.32 claimed for the transportation of Little Pete, the midget mascot from Macon, over the railroad.

When the riders reached Jacksonville last Monday, they found Little Pete on hand, and he explained to them that he had made the trip from New York as a stowaway on a steamer. He went from that city to Bellair with the wheelmen, and from that point started to accompany them to Atlanta. Bellair is 600 miles from Atlanta.

Little Pete succeeded in reaching Macon without exciting the attention of the railroad conductors, but at that point he was stopped by the conductor of the Central Railroad train bound for Atlanta, and his fare was demanded. To this the members of circuit demurred, claiming that they had nothing to do with bringing Little Pete along, and that they were not responsible for his fare.

Just after the members of the circuit had purchased their tickets and were about ready to take the train for Chattanooga this morning they learned to their disgust that their baggage was being held for the fare due for Little Pete. They then decided to consult their attorney, Burton Smith, who advised every member of the party to institute suits at once against the railroad for $2,000 each.

Frank P. Arbuckle's Widow Here.

Mrs. Frank P. Arbuckle of Denver, widow of the wealthy Colorado mine owner, who was found dying at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue Nov. 3, 1896, and expired a few minutes later—arrived in this city last Saturday. She is accompanied by her daughter and by her lawyer, Sylvester G. Williams. Mrs. Arbuckle and her lawyer both deny that she will make any charges against the police in connection with her husband's death, as it was rumored she would do, and say her visit is in connection with her suits against certain insurance companies.

MYSTERY AT THE GILSEY.

Peculiar Actions of a Pottstown School Principal and Two Pupils—The Explanation.

There was a good deal of mystery connected with three guests at the Gilsey House yesterday. One of them was a fine-looking, gray-haired man, who registered as John Meigs, Pottstown, Penn. Later he turned out to be the Principal of the Hill School, a fashionable academy for boys in that town. His two companions were well-dressed boys, each apparently about eighteen years old. One of them had registered as Harvey H. Low, Evanston, Ill. The other's name did not appear on the register, but he was said to be Forbes B. Sutherland, a student in the Hill School.

Prof. Meigs and young Low came to the hotel Sunday night and took rooms. They then went to the East Thirtieth Street Police Station with Private Detecive Lehman of the hotel, and asked for a detective to assist them in a matter which they did not fully explain. They were referred by the police to the Central Office.

Detective Lehman then went to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and there met Sutherland as the latter stepped off an incoming train. He persuaded the young man to go with him to the Gilsey House, where they met Prof. Meigs and Mr. Low. That seemed to be the end of the matter. Everybody connected with the affair was very reticent and no explanation of it was given.

Prof. Meigs and the two young men were at the hotel all day yesterday, but they declined to give any information. Prof. Meigs, in reply to questions, said: "I have absolutely nothing to say. It would be unfair for me to divulge anything of the matter."

Young Sutherland went to a little stationery store at 250 Eighth Avenue about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked if his father, Dr. W. D. Sutherland, had been there. The proprietor replied that he did not know the man.

"I was to meet him here," said Sutherland, "and I think I'll wait a while."

He took a chair and read a morning paper. After half an hour had passed he asked permission to leave a note for his father. Then he scribbled a few lines, sealed the paper up in an envelope, and addressed it simply "Dr. Sutherland." Up to last night no one had called for this letter.

Young Sutherland is said to have intimated that he came here to search for his father, who was ill, and whom he had not seen for two years. The young man was not at the hotel last night, and the clerk did not know where he had gone.

READING, Penn., Nov. 15.—Last Saturday John Meigs, manager of the Hill School at Pottstown

DISPUTED VOTES CANVASSED

The Official Count Shows Discrepancies in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

CITIZENS' UNION CONFIDENT

Question as to Whether Tally Sheets Can Be Had from County Clerk's Office—Marked Ballots to be Opened To-day.

The Board of Aldermen, convened as a Board of County Canvassers, began the count of the Nineteenth Assembly District yesterday morning. In this district Perez M. Steward and Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidates for the Assembly and for Alderman, claim the election, although the police returns counted both out.

Ex-Congressman J. J. Adams appeared for Messrs. Stewart and P. Okie, who were present in person. Joseph G. Dean appeared for the Citizens' Union organization. Mayer Kronacher and Jacob Fromme appeared for Tammany Hall, and Thomas J. McManus of Abraham Gruber's office, for John S. Geagan, the Tammany candidate for Alderman, personally. Abraham Gruber and Philip Doblin appeared for the Republican candidates.

The police returns sent out on election night gave the result in the Nineteenth as follows:

Tammany Candidates—For Assembly, Solomon C. Weill, 3,665; for Alderman, John S. Geagan, 3,740. Citizens Union—For Assembly, Percy M. Stewart, 3,583; for Alderman, Howard P. Okie, 3,615.

Republican—For Assemblyman, Robert Mazet, 3,147; for Alderman, T. P. Gilman, 2,991.

The Citizens' Union candidates claim that the returns when counted by the Aldermen will show Stewart elected by a plurality of about 50 votes, and Okie by about 130. The returns from the First Election District, as canvassed yesterday morning really showed the police returns did not give any of the Citizens' Union candidates their full count. In the First Election District, for instance, the police returns give Seth Low 52 votes, while the returns as canvassed by the Aldermen give him 97 votes. The Citizens' Union candidates asked also that the official tally sheets be sent for from the County Clerk's office in order to show that mistakes had been made in the returns. The doubtful ballots were also to be opened at the close of the district canvass.

Chairman Is in Doubt.

The Chairman of the board decided that the board could not send for the tally sheets in the clerk's office, it having been suggested to him that the board was sitting in a ministerial and not a judicial capacity. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

The Citizens claim that their candidates are elected according to the count on the tally sheets. The returns sent to the Aldermen and to the police are supposed to be correct copies of the total from these sheets. The official count yesterday shows discrepancies between the police and the canvassers' returns.

The canvassers claim that they have not the right to go behind the returns sent to them, even if the original tally sheets show that these are incorrect. The Citizens claim that they must take the tally sheets as a part of their returns.

The doubtful and void ballots will be opened at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Citizens claim that they will gain on ballots wrongly counted and wrongly thrown out.

At the recount of the doubtful and void votes Candidate Okie found five more ballots for himself, and he reduced the plurality of Geagan to five. The result now is as follows: Geagan, (Tam.,) 3,668; Okie, (C. U.,) 3,663; Gilman, (Rep.,) 3,055. The vote for Assemblyman is: Weill, (Tam.,) 3,673; Stuart, (C. U.,) 3,527; Mazet, (Rep.,) 3,139.

In Other Districts.

Lewis Nixon, Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth District, has protested through counsel that the count is wrong. Albert W. Orr, candidate for Assembly in the same district, has also protested through counsel.

Thomas J. Hayden, Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-third District, who on the police returns was defeated by M. J. Lowenthal, the Republican candidate, filed a protest with the Board of Canvassers, claiming the count had been incorrectly made.

W. G. Ver Planck, the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-first Assembly District, got an order from the court to look at the count of that district. It did not avail much, as the count stands thus: Roddy, (Tam.,) 4,346; Ver Planck, (Cits. U.,) 4,602; Plowden, (Rep.) 3,818. The count for Assembly in the district is: Murray, (Tam.,) 4,410; Bennett, (Cits. U.,) 3,805; Austin, (Rep.,) 3,843.

The counting for the night ended at 10:45 o'clock with the Twenty-third Assembly District. The ballots marked for identification will be opened to-day by Candidates for Assembly Hayden and Lowenthal, both of whom claim election.

PLATT NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

What Citizens' Union Men and Democrats Think of His Attack on Independents.

Democrats and Citizens' Union men who were willing to talk yesterday about the statement made public by Senator Platt were inclined to treat it as not demanding serious discussion. They seemed to regard it as merely what might have been expected.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said: "I see Mr. Platt takes it for granted that Bryanism is going to have full sweep in the Democratic ranks in the next campaign, and that the Republicans will be united and impregnable. I am convinced he is sadly mistaken. The Republicans are badly split now, and I believe they will be more so by the time the next fight comes on. A defeat does a party good sometimes, and the Democrats have profited by theirs. They will be united in the next campaign, and they will win. The vote for Judge Parker and for Van Wyck in the late election shows how the tide is running."

Mr. Danforth said his present estimate of the Democratic strength in the Assembly was 72 to 73. "We have lost one member in Herkimer that we expected to get," he said, "though we never claimed the seat in Sullivan, which was in doubt for some time, and was finally found to have been won by the Republican candidate."

Francis E. Lalmbeer, Citizens' Union member-elect of the Assembly, speaking of Mr. Platt's address, said: "It is exactly what I expected; in fact, a very characteristic performance. It shows that Mr. Platt has learned nothing by the recent election, and that, severe as that lesson was, he needs another. He betrays no penitence or signs of intention to do better in the future, and proves conclusively that he will have to be punished all over again."

Concerning Mr. Platt's allegation that the Citizens' Union rejected the organization's offer to unite forces, Mr. Laimbeer said: "My understanding is that as a condition to that offer Mr. Platt reserved the right to exclude certain names from consideration entirely, the names, for example, of Mr. Low and of Mayor Strong. In fact, I am sure Mr Platt would not have consented to any compromise candidate who would not agree to consult him in the disposition of patronage. This, of course, made it out of the question for the Citizens' Union to treat with him at all. Any arrangement which would have been satisfactory to Mr. Platt would have been a surrender to his machine."

Speaking of the repeated declarations by friends of Mr. Platt that the independent members-elect from New York and Kings would go into the Republican caucus, Mr. Laimbeer said: "Mr. Platt is certainly reckoning without his host if he counts on me. I certainly shall not go into the Republican caucus. I think Mr. Weekes's position is the same. I am under no obligations to the Republican machine, and I certainly shall not help it organize the Assembly."

Seth Low declined to discuss Mr. Platt's pronunciamento.

Platt May Support Quigg.

Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and other friends of Congressman Quigg are organizing to support him for re-election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. They have received assurances, it is asserted, that Senator Platt will use his influence to secure Quigg's election, he having concluded that it would be bad policy to make any change in the Chairmanship at the present time. It is thought that when it becomes generally known that Senator Platt favors Quigg, some of the opposition to him will disappear.

GORHAM SILVERWARE EXHIBIT.

East Room,

Waldorf-Astoria,

TEN A. M. UNTIL NINE P. M.

MR. DEPEW THEIR CHOICE.

Nominated for President at the Meeting of the Republican Club by Five Votes to Four.

The Republican Club met last night to choose a nominating committee of nine who will select a ticket to be voted on in December of candidates for club offices for 1898. The contest developed a struggle between the friends of the Republican organization and its opponents. Two tickets, each containing twenty-five names, were voted for.

Chauncey M. Depew's name for President figured at the head of the anti-organization ticket. Among the candidates on this ticket for membership on the Nominating Committee were Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, James A. Blanchard, Adelbert H. Steele, Charles H. Treat, and Samuel G. French.

On the opposition ticket, which, it was said, would favor the election as President of District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott or some other friend of Senator Platt, were the names of S. V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Einstein, Edward Mitchell, John Sabine Smith, Edmond Wetmore, and William Leary.

Before the voting began it was moved that the successful ticket be instructed to vote for Chauncey M. Depew. William Leary opposed the motion and it was defeated.

One hundred and fifty-two votes were cast, and there was some scratching. Then there were some names on both tickets. The tellers announced that there were seventeen candidates tied for the lower sixteen places on the committee of twenty-five. Eleven of these, it was noticed, were from the anti-Platt, and fifteen from the Platt ticket. It was finally decided to put all of the seventeen names in a hat and draw the unlucky man that was to be dropped. William L. Findlay's name was drawn.

Then, in accordance with the constitution, nine names were drawn from the twenty-five in the committee. They were Robert N. Kenyon, James W. Hewes, Joseph S. Lehmaine, Henry L. Einstein, William N. Cohen, Louis T. Golding, Alexander Caldwell, James A. Blanchard, and James Talcott.

Their choice was Chauncey M. Depew by five votes to four, and if he accepts the nomination he will be elected.

RECOUNT WANTED IN JERSEY.

A Claim that the Anti-Gambling Amendment Was Carried by an Erroneous Procedure.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Ex-Senator William D. Edwards of Hudson County late this afternoon made application to Justices Van Syckel, Dixon, and Collins of the Supreme Court for a recount of the ballots cast for and against the anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution at the special election on Sept. 28. Mr. Edwards asked for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued directing the election officers of about 300 election precincts in the State to recount the ballots and to count those which were rejected.

Mr. Edwards stated that the anti-gambling amendment had been carried by 802 votes, and that he had reason to believe that nearly, if not all, the 961 rejected ballots were against the amendment, and if counted would change the result. He then explained how these ballots had been rejected by the election officers under a misapprehension of the law. The ballots had been thrown out because they came under the definition of marked ballots in the general election law. The law providing for the special election had nothing in it about marked ballots and nothing preventing the use of pencil or ink of other color than black in marking the tickets. He contended that it was clearly the intention of the voter in the case of the marking of the ballots thrown out to make them against the amendment.

Justice Van Syckel asked Mr. Edwards how he expected to bring the matter up now that the Governor's proclamation had been issued declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution. Mr. Edwards said that the Constitution provided that an amendment to be carried should receive a majority of the votes, and that it was not within the power of the Governor or the Legislature by any law to defeat this constitutional provision.

Justice Dixon seemed to coincide with Senator Edwards on this point.

The hearing was continued until to-morrow morning, when the Attorney General will be notified to appear on behalf of the State.

TROLLEY LINE TO NEWPORT.

A Project to Enable Fall River Mill Hands to Visit the Home of Aristocracy on Sunday.

NEWPORT, Nov. 15.—The Summer residents of Newport are not pleased at the prospect of success of the efforts to connect the mill town of Fall River with this resort by a line of trolley cars. The consummation of the project is assured if favorable action can be obtained in petitions which will be presented to the Councils of Portsmouth and Middletown at the next regular meetings of those bodies.

It has just become known that land surveyors and civil engineers from Boston recently surveyed and laid out the route over which the trolley line will run. The capital for the construction of the line is to be furnished by residents of Newport, Portsmouth, Middletown, and Boston. There is a report to the effect that the West End Railroad Company of Boston is interested in the scheme. Some three years ago this corporation was granted a charter from the Rhode Island Legislature for such a line.

At the the present time the electric cars run out from Fall River to the State line, and from there it is proposed to extend the line to Stone Bridge. The Boston capitalists would operate that portion of the road, while the remainder of the line, from Stone Bridge, through Portsmouth and Middletown to Newport, would be operated by a new company. The capital has been subscribed in full, and all that delays the beginning of the work is the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Town Councils.

With such a road in operation Fall River would send thousands of mill hands to Newport daily in the Summer time, and especially on Sundays, while New Bedford would do likewise, as an electric road from Fall River to New Bedford has been in operation for some years. Knowing that the Summer residents would oppose the project, the promoters of the scheme have chosen this time to push it, while the cottagers are in New York engrossed in the Horse Show and other social events.

The people of Middletown and Portsmouth rather favor the scheme, for not only are both towns financially interested, but many persons there believe that an electric road would be a big boom for their lands. Strong opposition will arise not only from the cottagers, but also from the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, as the construction of such a road would cause a great financial loss to that company.

A Colorado Bank Fails.

DELTA, Col., Nov. 15.—The Delta County Bank closed its doors this morning, naming A. R. King as assignee. The capital stock of the bank is $50,000. The deposits as near as can be learned are about $52,000. The officers of the bank are: T. H. McGranahan, President; J. E. McClure, Vice President; E. L. Kellogg, Cashier; A. C. Butler, Assistant Cashier.

BERING SEA CONFERENCE

Experts to Complete Their Work To-day and Leave the Issue with the Diplomats.

DOUBT ABOUT AN AGREEMENT

American, British, and Canadian Authorities All Anxious to Settle the Question, but Not Certain of the Outcome.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The British, Canadian, and American delegates to the Bering Sea meeting had expected to bring their labors to a close to-day, but, after two arduous sessions, lasting until 5:30 this evening, the experts had not been able to reconcile all their differences. It was determined, therefore, to continue the meeting to-morrow.

Up to the time of closing to-day the experts had made good progress, having reached an agreement on all but three or four reserved propositions. These, it is expected, can be agreed upon during the morning session to-morrow, so that the expert report can be signed and the meeting concluded, so far as the experts are concerned. This will make available all the data necessary for considering the vital diplomatic question of stopping pelagic sealing. The intention is that Gen. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Louis Davies shall meet to-morrow afternoon to go over the results reported by the experts, and, if possible, agree upon a basis of settlement.

The outcome of this diplomatic meeting continues to be much in doubt. It was intimated to-night that the Canadians might make a counter proposition, not going as far as the American representatives desire in the way of limiting pelagic sealing, but yet offering a possible ground for amicable adjustment. Equally reliable reports were to the effect that if the issue assumed the form of pelagic sealing or no pelagic sealing, as now seemed likely, it would be extremely difficult to reconcile the differences. In view of the continuance of the meeting Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis will not leave Washington until to-morrow night or Wednesday.

From reliable quarters it was learned that the diplomatic contention had taken definite shape. It is understood that the proposition of the American representatives involves two features; first, that Canada, through the imperial authorities, shall consent to the stoppage of pelagic sealing for one year, and, second, that negotiations shall be opened for a suspension of sealing beyond this term of one year.

It is understood that the Canadian officials do not regard these propositions with favor. From their standpoint, an agreement to stop sealing for one year, and then to negotiate for stopping it for a longer period, would not involve any give-and-take concessions, as they would be called upon to give, without any definite prospect of receiving benefit for benefit. Whether this will prove a critical issue when the diplomats get together cannot be foretold.

From the American standpoint, the failure of the negotiations would affect not only the sealing question between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, but also would complicate the recent treaty between Russia, Japan, and the United States, the entire theory of that treaty being that Great Britain and Canada would co-operate in a limitation of pelagic sealing. From the Canadian standpoint there is equal anxiety to avoid a failure of the negotiations, as that would affect not only their Bering Sea interests, but also reciprocity, border immigration, and the many subjects on which they hope to secure an adjustment.

One of the officials participating in the meeting regretfully expressed the fear today that the negotiations would fail.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

John A. Kasson Says There Are Two Ways of Bringing It About.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—"There are two ways of securing reciprocity with Canada," said John A. Kasson this morning. "One way is by accepting the provision of Section 4 of the Dingley law, and another is by the President exercising his constitutional right in the matter by making a commercial treaty independent of this act. It is quite within the possibilities of the case that the President may decide to adopt this latter course. It is also quite within the possibilities that a special joint commission may be named by this country and Canada for the purpose of arranging a treaty of reciprocity. This commission would arrange all of the details and its work would have to be ratified by the Senate."

Mr. Kasson said he could not see why Sir James Winter, the new Premier of Newfoundland, should care to enter the American-Canadian reciprocity conference, as Newfoundland may at any time seek a treaty on its own account, quite independent of Canada.

THE ELKINS PARTY PLEASED.

Opponents of Closer Relations with Canada Hope for the Failure of the Pending Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The inquiry is heard here as to what will happen if the attempt to settle the Bering Sea dispute falls through. The answer of some men who have disapproved of the notion of negotiating with Canada is that there will be no further negotiations on any of the subjects deferred for consideration until the sealing dispute is settled. Immigration, the boundary dispute, reciprocity, and other questions, they say, will be left to be considered by the regular diplomatic representatives and by the old roundabout route through the British Colonial Office.

A total failure of the negotiations through Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not distress Senator Elkins. Congress will meet so soon after the visit of the Canadian Premier that the object of his errand and the reasons for his failure to reach a settlement of the controversy will be fresh in the public mind. It is the opinion of Senator Elkins, as reported by an intimate friend, that if Canada should decline to meet the United States part way to stop pelagic sealing, Congress will be ready to make pelagic sealing impossible another year by passing a bill directing the killing of all the seals on the Pribylov Islands as they appear on the rookeries next Spring.

The intimation is very plainly thrown out that at an early day a bill will be introduced and pressed for passage to make effective the provisions of the section (22) of the Dingley law relating to the discriminating duty which Attorney General McKenna decided could not be enforced against importations through Canada in bond owing to the bungling of the last session of Congress.

Representatives of both nations in the conference fear just the things indicated in case the sealing question is left unsettled. The Canadians have so much to gain by yielding to this Government's demand for protection for the seals that they would be happy to get over the political difficulty of appearing to surrender if they could get good returns in reciprocity, concessions for Canadian laborers on the border and a very little in the way of protection for their fishing interests in the Northeast.

CONCESSION FROM CANADA.

Privileges Granted American Fishermen on the Pacific Coast.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The Dominion Government has granted a concession to the United States fishermen, the effect of which is that the modus vivendi now in vogue on the Atlantic coast is transferred to the Pacific coast, with this exception, that American fishermen in the Pacific pay no license fee. It is necessary for an American vessel fishing and landing its cargo on the Atlantic coast of Canada to pay a fee.

The City of Vancouver is anxious to catch the trade of American fishing vessels in deep water. To do this, it petitioned the Ottawa authorities to grant these vessels permission to land their shipments and permit them to be exported to the United States in bond. This would increase the trade of the port. There was a difference of opinion among the Ministers about granting this permission, but it finally was agreed to, on the grounds that it would be temporary.

The order in council is for six months. If the experiment is satisfactory, it may be renewed. No arrangement has been made for purchasing supplies, although it is likely a concession in that matter also will be granted.

W. J. SLOANE.

Fine Carpets.

Exclusive Patterns in

Wiltons,

Axminsters

and Velvets.

Latest Colorings.

BROADWAY, 18th & 19th Sts.

FLEEING FROM AUSTIN, PENN.

Over a Hundred Persons There Sick with Typhoid Fever—Diphtheria Also Raging.

AUSTIN, Penn., Nov. 15.—An exodus of residents of this place has been going on for two or three days. Those who have means to get away from this plague-stricken village are departing as fast as possible.

They are fleeing from typhoid fever. The number of victims is now over 100.

A malignant form of diphtheria also has broken out, and has found many victims.

FOOTBALL WINS IN CHICAGO.

Alderman Platke's Crusade Ends in Overwhelming Defeat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Collegians and football enthusiasts generally are wild with delight over the defeat of the Platke ordinance in the City Council to-night. Alderman Platke came to the conclusion recently that football was a barbaric sport, and last Monday introduced an ordinance putting a ban on the game.

The local papers poked all kinds of fun at the Alderman for his crusade, and to-night the Council, by a vote of 57 to 5, tabled the ordinance, thereby killing it. The Thanksgiving games can go on now according to schedule, to the great relief of the hundreds of collegians interested.

AUSTIN STEVENS VERY ILL.

Stricken with Apoplexy at Gouverneur—A Brooklyn Man.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Austin Stevens of Brooklyn was stricken with apoplexy yesterday. Mr. Stevens was appointed receiver of the St. Lawrence Marble Company when the company became involved two years ago, and Friday he was called here to figure on a contract.

He retired in apparently good health at an early hour Saturday night.

As he did not appear at luncheon, the door was broken down at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and he was found with his right side entirely paralyzed. His condition is critical. Mrs. and Miss Stevens arrived today from Brooklyn.

CRUELTY STORY DENIED.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 15.—Capt. Mosher of the brigantine Iona, whose crew of six men deserted him at Montville in the Thames River at the end of a voyage from Port au Prince, indignantly denies that he treated the men cruelly, as they have asserted. Capt. Mosher said to-night:

"I shipped the crew in New York last August under the English law, and cleared for Port au Prince Aug. 30. The first day out I found that my mate, Neitzel, was thoroughly incompetent. He couldn't even keep the log. I had to remain on watch practically all the time, and got hardly a wink of sleep the whole thirteen days of the voyage. One day while in Port au Prince I had to go ashore, and left the mate in charge. It looked so much like a blow that I put the extra anchor down. When I got started I looked back and saw that Neitzel was weighing the anchors, and I got back on board just in time to prevent a collision with another vessel.

"One of the crew who shipped as an able seaman didn't know a word of English and had never seen a seagoing vessel before, apparently, as he was absolutely useless. I stood watch nearly all the time on the voyage of thirteen days to Montville. When we reached there last Tuesday morning Mr. Johnson, owner of the cargo, invited me to dinner with him, and when I got back to the brigantine every man had deserted me. When they had been away forty-eight hours I made an entry in my log, for that constitutes desertion under the English marine laws, according to my interpretation, and for this the men forfeited their pay and everything they had on board."

NORTH DAKOTA'S LYNCHING.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 15.—An interesting legal question is presented by yesterday's lynching of three of the Spicer murderers. Two of the men, Holytrack and Ireland, were the State's witnesses, and without their testimony the State has no case against two surviving suspects, Black Hawk and Defender. There is, therefore, no possibility of convicting them before any tribunal, for the reason that the State's witnesses, who were self-confessed accomplices of the murderer, are dead. At the coming term of court, when the two men will be arraigned for trial, they must be dismissed.

The feeling against Black Hawk has been intensified by the report that Coudot confessed before his hanging that Black Hawk and Defender were concerned in the crime. It has been the opinion of a large number of people in Emmons County that Black Hawk was the instigator of the crime. If he is discharged, it is predicted that unless he has an escort out of the country he will share the fate of his comrades in crime. Defender, the other survivor, has consumption, and probably cannot live more than a year.

It is said that the majority of the lynchers were from Winona, where the crime was committed, but nothing certain is known. The authorities at Fort Yates and the Indian authorities at Standing Rock were not aware of the lynching until last night. Two of the men lynched were wards of the Government, and the lynching may bring about some action by the Federal authorities.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—241 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, John A. Marshese; damage, $100.

7:20 A. M.—621 Third Avenue, James Cleary; damage, $15.

7:30 A. M.—224 West Twenty-first Street, R. McGregory; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—305 West Thirty-fifth Street, Thomas C. Dooley; damage, $2,000.

2:10 P. M.—96 Wall Street, occupant unknown; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—556 Tenth Avenue, A. Cutting; damage, $5.

5:35 P. M.—35 Union Square, Brentano Brothers; damage, $1,000.

5:50 P. M.—551 West Thirty-seventh Street, Frank Schovindt; damage, $10.

6:15 P. M.—209 Sullivan Street, Samuel McGrery; damage slight.

7:25 P. M.—428 Fourth Avenue, George L. Johnson; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—305 West Sixty-eighth Street, William Clark; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—128 Tenth Street, William Dawson and others; damage, $3,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Fire in the factory of the Nutriment Company of Philadelphia, manufacturing chemists, last night destroyed two buildings, causing a loss of $75,000 to $100,000; insured for $50,000. The Nutriment Company is a branch of the Wyeth Company of Philadelphia.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15.—The plant of the Marietta Glass Works at Red Key was destroyed by fire this morning. A tank under a furnace exploded, and many workmen narrowly escaped injury. The loss is $35,000, covered by insurance. A large amount of the manufactured product was ruined. The plant will be rebuilt.

NEW DELMONICO'S OPENED.

Nearly One Thousand Go Through the Rooms of the Building Designed by J. B. Lord.

The new Delmonico's, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was opened last night informally. Nearly 1,000 guests visited the building and wandered through the handsome rooms. The building was designed by James Brown Lord.

On the ground floor, on the Fifth Avenue end, is the ladies' restaurant, a dainty room, finished in oak and upholstered in green. Next to this is the palm garden, which is separated from the office by plate glass windows, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. On the other side are mirrors. Next to this garden is the café, which is decorated in English style of the Elizabethan period.

On the next floor are the dining rooms, artistically decorated in quiet effects. Each room has an anteroom, and all can be thrown into one should they be required for any large party. On the next floor is the ballroom, lighted by electroliers, screened by a mass of small glass beads. The walls are covered with rose-colored silk, and the woodwork is green. There are a reception room and anteroom for the guests on the gallery floor. On the Fifth Avenue side on the ballroom floor are two small reception rooms, one of which is called the bride's room, and is to be used by the bride at any wedding which may take place there.

Above the ballroom is the roof conservatory, and on the Fifth Avenue end are two floors which are to be used as apartments for bachelors. On the other end are servants' rooms and a laundry.

ATLANTA'S POSTMASTER DEFIED.

Major Couper Refuses to Surrender the Place of Assistant.

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—Major W. H. Smyth, the newly appointed Postmaster, assumed office to-night. In the place of Major Couper, the Assistant Postmaster, Major Smyth appointed E. F. Blodgett, a Republican. When Major Smyth requested Couper to turn over his office to Blodgett to-night, Couper refused to do so, contending that under the rules of the civil service he was entitled to hold his position. Major Smyth insisted, and Major Couper went before the United States court and had issued an injunction restraining Smyth from installing Blodgett until the Civil Service Commission, which is now investigating the case, renders its opinion. This is the first test case of its kind the Civil Service Commission has had to decide, and the outcome is of National interest.

RISKED LIFE FOR HER DOG.

Chicago Woman Hit by a Trolley Car and May Die.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Rather than purchase safety for herself at the price of dropping to probable death the pet dog she held in her arms, Mrs. Margaret Burns of 53 North State Street allowed herself to be struck by an electric car at North State and Illinois Streets this afternoon. She was thrown ten feet and landed upon the paving stones, breaking her collar bone and terribly bruising her head and shoulders.

The dog, a skye terrier, escaped unhurt, though he was thrown further than his mistress. Mrs. Burns is sixty-eight years old and was unconscious when picked up, but soon revived. The physicians have as yet been unable to ascertain whether or not her skull is fractured. The danger for her life lies there, and in the possibility of internal injuries.

DINNER TO LOCAL LIQUOR MEN.

Col. Pepper Entertains Them at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Col. James E. Pepper of William E. Pepper & Co., Lexington, Ky., gave a dinner in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night to the Executive Committee of the New York and Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Association, at which the liquor organizations of the Greater New York were prominently represented. The object of the dinner was to introduce to retail dealers here ex-Mayor J. Hull Davidson of Lexington, who had just arrived to take charge of the distribution of Pepper whisky in the East. Peter Seery, President of the Liquor Association of this State, presided, and speeches were made by Col. Pepper, Mr. Davidson, Patrick G. Ryan, President of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association of New York County; Alexander D. Newman, President of the association in Kings County, and J. J. Ennis, also a prominent liquor man.

Strong condemnation was expressed of the business houses that have sold imitations of Col. Pepper's products and injured legitimate tradesmen by thus underbidding them. Mr. Davidson aroused enthusiasm among his hearers by the promise that he would only sell to bona fide liquor dealers, and that if any one of these sold in turn to the whisky dealers of another class, he would refuse to traffic with them further. Col. Pepper was well received, and his health was drunk with much acclamation. He gave a little history of the industry he is engaged in, which was started by his grandfather on the lines he still maintains. "My grandfather's name was first Culpepper," said he, "but he finally thought he had too much 'Cul' and dropped it." John A. Sutter, Joseph Collins, F. McGee, F. D. O'Connell, Thomas Kernan, Warren Lewis, and William Keely, were among the guests.

New Organ of St. Thomas's Chapel.

The dedication services of the new organ at St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, were held last night. The music was by the chapel's vested choir, Frank A. Warhurst, organist. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Pott, and the Rev. John Husk were the officiating clergymen. Dr. George W. Warren and Walter C. Gale, organists of St. Thomas's Church, showed the beauties of the new organ. The solo quartet from St. Thomas's Church, Miss Marie Gramm, Mrs. Kate Dery Hanford, William Dennison, and Dr. Carl Martin assisted in the service.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—L. Wallace Holt, New Mexico; Thomas W. Wagner, Buffalo.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Reichman and Count von Goetzen, German Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Imre Kiralfy, London; Arnold Seligman and M. Worthelmer, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

ALBEMARLE—Naval Constructor and Inspector J. F. Hanscom, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Harry Payne Whitney, Westbury, L. I.

SAVOY—Judge John F. Dillon, Saratoga.

WINDSOR—S. H. H. Clark, President and receiver of the Union Pacific Railway, St. Louis; Prof. Henry S. Nash, Cambridge, Mass.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator Thomas Spratt, Ogdensburg; George G. Ramsdell, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Robert H. Paine, Baltimore.

GRAND—Col. G. W. Kirkpatrick, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, dry goods, &c.; 55 White Street; Everett House.

Askew, Bradley, & Co., Carrollton, Ga.; I. T. Bradley, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Bissell, H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bliss, C. H., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. E. Olvey, furnishing goods and hosiery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, underwear; 115 Worth Street; Everett House.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss N. Curran, millinery; Miss N. G. Curran, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. Clarke, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, fancy goods and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Walker, dry goods; 398 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; T. B. Gay, dry goods, notions, &c.; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, gloves; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods and cabinet hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; F. T. McNamara, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Saeveler, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Gano & Co., Denver, Col.; M. W. Gano, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, notions, laces, and ladies' and infants' wear; Belvedere House.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Himrod & Unger, Chicago, Ill.; F. Himrod, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Hislop, W. B., & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Whiteman, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Hutzler Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufmann, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kempner, Hundley & McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Hundley, notions, laces, and embroideries; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Horner, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; Leon Mann, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marcus, M., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Michaels, cloths and clothing; 9 East Fourth Street; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Sydnor, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Lang, notions and hosiery; W. McLean, dry goods; 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and white goods; 258 Church Street.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pett's Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pollard, A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. G. Pollard, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Printz, Biedelman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Printz, cloaks and suits; 461 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Montague, upholstery goods; M. Murphy, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery and gloves; Miss M. E. Lynch, laces; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, notions; E. Knight, millinery; 622 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Robbins, C. H. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenwald, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishings; Hotel Vendome.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T.

Twelve Short Months of Steady Ploughing at Tenth and Broadway

IN the long-expected commercial revival of 1897, perhaps no one event has excited more general and generous interest in and out of New York than the swinging back of the closed doors of the uptown Stewart building.

We bought the property October 16th last year—before the Presidential election—and to-day, November 16th, rounds out the first year of the reopened store, that was old when it started again on its new career. This seems a proper time to talk about it briefly.

The first thing to be said is, that this business had been well planted, and its roots were not entirely dead when we came along.

The second thing is, that we have studied the rare genius of its founder, and have striven to cultivate and perpetuate the

Old-Fashioned A. T. Stewart Idea

engrafting upon the sterling old stock whatever is good in the Wanamaker idea.

The third thing we have to say is that we have had continuous cause for great encouragement. Though these seem to be the days of a "thanks-to-nobody" new business civilization, we are old-fogies enough to wish to stop our friends before we go together into another year, and say to them that they have been most kind, appreciative and inspiring, and that we are sincerely thankful. Old and new friends have heaped praises on us far beyond our deserts, when, at the outstart, there was much for which we should have been blamed.

From the first, nothing has been plainer to us than that the New Yorkers were determined that

This Peculiar Store of Ours

should have a fair chance to be a success. Never has it been, nor is it now, our disposition to decry or interfere with other businesses. We shall help, we believe, the great stores of New York to become greater, while we ourselves are growing. This will be done by intelligent assembling of merchandise, good store-making, and faithful work in attracting customers to New York, and serving them. To be sure, we have our own ways about it all—perhaps provincial—but they are straightforward, carefully thought out, face-to-the-front ways. We want to try them thoroughly here.

Our one year's progress may seem somewhat crab-like, for, besides re-establishing, we have had to go about with a stick to kill—killing innumerable evil customs that were implanted here, or that sprung up with the new start. There is still much violent enthusiasm in the correction of error and suppression of ignorance.

Nevertheless, the cool, conservative and yet courageous plans to make a worthy store in New York are working out. Nothing has been done on the outside of the store except—

(*a*) The purchase of two large storehouses for storage and delivery.

(*b*) The leasing of three other storehouses and offices for storage, etc.

But on the inside of the store this is what we have done since last spring:

(*c*) Moved the old A. T. Stewart private and other offices out and made the splendid new double-decked shoe store.

(*d*) Constructed on main floor new counting-rooms.

(*e*) Constructed on main floor new bureau of information.

(*f*) Constructed on basement floor Fine Art and Bric-a Brac Salon.

(*g*) Constructed a new Watch and Jewelry Salon at the corner of 10th street and Broadway.

(*h*) Constructed new Millinery Parlors.

(*i*) Constructed the five Royal Salons for Costumes, Wraps and Furs on second floor.

(*j*) Planned and finished the superb little French Store for Lingerie.

(*k*) Refurnished and rearranged the spacious Upholstery Rooms.

(*l*) Formed the Oriental Room.

(*m*) Made the model Furnished Apartment.

(*n*) Started the new Merchant Tailoring and Clothing quarters.

(*o*) Established a high-class Picture Gallery, at present in provisional quarters.

(*p*) Building a fine and large Restaurant, with superb kitchen, for convenince of out-of-town visitors.

This catalogue is but the outwork of our business scheme. To stop now would be to say we had better never begun. We could never do that in great New York, that has met us more than half way.

But starting a business is not everything! After all the constructions are finished, the operating of it will have the best there is in us.

Now for our undivided force upon the great Autumn and Winter Business!

We could not fairly say that we were ready until now. We have worked a year to be able to say so. Citizens and residents of the surrounding country are invited to visit to-day and all days, irrespective of purchasing.

The artistic and ever-changing exhibition of products of the world's mills and workshops, to be found here, is always interesting and instructive.

THE important store incident of the day is the opening of

The Royal Salons

FIVE Salons have been built on the Broadway and Ninth Street fronts of the second floor, the exterior of which presents a somewhat classic design, reflecting in a measure the treatment of the interiors; yet bound together in L shape, with horizontal belt lines of moldings and waving pilasters and columns here and there on each side of large openings filled with ground glass.

Each Salon has its door; and entering the first one on Ninth Street, nearest the elevator, one need not leave them until reaching Broadway and turning north he reaches the last one, and passes out into the store again. These rooms illustrate several epochs of design of the royal French, Russian, and English Salons, and are carried out strictly in accordance with well-known examples.

The first Salon, nearest the elevator on the Ninth Street side, is of the ELIZABETHAN PERIOD, so named from the English queen, who, wishing to create a style of architecture to commemorate her reign, sent to Holland for carvers, to Italy for painters, and the world over for artisans. Many illustrations of interior and exterior architecture of this period, from 1558 to 1603, still exist in old English mansions. The exteriors resemble strongly the older Holland houses, due to the Dutch carvers, who were also stone-cutters.

This Salon is treated in old English oak effect, with wall tapestries illustrating "the chase." Armor trophies appear in the frieze and diamond pane glass at the windows and doors.

From this room we pass into the RUSSIAN SALON. The walls are hung with red silk of a Byzantine design, in perfect harmony with the dull reddish gold woodwork. The turquoise, red and yellow decorations are interesting in their strange semi-barbaric effect. Such rooms are seldom seen outside the Imperial Court of Russia.

From the Russian Room we enter the DARK ROOM, walled with mirrors, and on into the Louis XV. Salon, with the small dressing-room adjoining. The colorings of this Salon are cream, pink and gold. The walls are in large and small panels, the former hung with a figured silk, and the smaller ones with a pink Venetian velvet. The decoration of this period (1715 to 1774,) is peculiar in its flowing graceful curves, which later in the reign of Louis XV. ran into the exaggerated forms of the Rococo.

From this Salon we enter that of the Louis XIII. period (1610 to 1643,) treated in French walnut effect and gold, with tapestry panels on the walls. In the corners of this Salon are small cabinets, with mirrors, which are to be used as dressing-rooms. The walls of these rooms are hung with yellow silk.

From the Louis XIII. Salon, a passage hung with rich red Venetian velvet, leads to the Salon of the Louis XIV. period (1643 to 1715.) This room represents in treatment the early part of this epoch; and the simple richness of the yellow satin damask on the walls is not disturbed by the broad plain surfaces of the woodwork. The ornaments of wreaths and garlands only emphasize important features, such as mirrors, doors, and the like.

The floors of all the Salons are covered with inlaid oak and mahogany, and waxed.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and Tenth Sts.,

LA GASCOGNE'S ROUGH TRIP

The Big French Line Steamer Reached Port Yesterday 24 Hours Overdue.

DAMAGED BY HEAVY SEAS

Battled with Gales from English Channel to Sandy Hook—Other Vessels that Were Delayed by Storm and Fog Arrive.

The French Line steamer La Gascogne, which reached port yesterday morning twenty-four hours overdue, had an encounter with the November seas of the North Atlantic which her passengers will long remember. All incoming vessels have brought reports of the fury of the westerly gales prevailing, but the roughest weather yet reported was met by La Gascogne, and she came in with a damaged bridge, deck fittings awry, and one of her ventilators gone.

Capt. Baudelon said that he struck bad weather the day after sailing, and it continued throughout the voyage. The gales came out of the west, southwest, and northwest, and were accompanied by tremendous seas, which constantly swept the decks. None of the passengers, of whom there were 112 cabin and 290 steerage, ventured on deck and many were confined to their rooms, sorry victims of seasickness. Storm doors were kept securely barred, and even the sailors had to move about with great caution and cling to the railings.

The worst of it came on Thursday. The wind blew a whole gale, and the steamer labored heavily through the seas which massed themselves in towering walls ahead of her. Suddenly an immense wave that gathered volume as it advanced bore down upon her starboard bow, and struck her with such force that La Gascogne shook from stem to stern and almost stopped. Bridge stanchions were twisted, the forward plates of the steel deckhouse were beat in, one of the big ventilators went overboard with the flood of water, one of the life boats was started from its chocks, and deck fittings were wrenched from their fastenings. Water poured through the uncovered ventilator well and found its way to the dining saloon, where a few of the passengers got a wetting. Some were knocked down and though not hurt, were badly frightened.

There were some passengers still seasick when the vessel reached her pier, and they had to be assisted ashore. There were others who said it was a fine thing to have seen the Atlantic in the throes of a Winter gale, but it was a pleasanter thing to look back to than to look forward to.

Among the passengers was M. Salignac, the tenor, who is to sing with the Damrosch Opera Company.

The British steamship Avalon, from Pilley's Island, suffered damage about her deck from the seas that washed over her. Laden with iron pyrites, she was deep in the water, and the seas struck her hard.

The Hamburg-American steamer California and the Allan State Line steamer Mongolian had rough experiences.

The tug Asher, with the barges John R. King and George May, from Norfolk, reported that she nearly lost her charges between Winter Quarter Lightship and Fenwick Light. The King lost some of her rigging and nearly lost her deck load of lumber.

A big fleet of overdue vessels came in during the morning, despite the mist that hung over the harbor, and it was believed that a number of others which arrived later must have anchored outside on account of the fog that prevailed in the afternoon.

The battleship Iowa passed out at the bar a few minutes after noon for her two days' final acceptance trial, but it was believed that with the closing in of the fog she must have gone to an anchor.

The day in the city was wet, but more from the saturating atmosphere than from rain, which fell to the extent of only one-tenth of an inch.

The wind fell off during the day until it blew only light from the north and northeast. The temperature, which was 38 degrees at 5 A. M., was 50 degrees at 8 o'clock last evening.

SUICIDE OF MRS. STEADMAN.

She Was the Wife of a Syracuse Man and Had Been on the Vaudeville Stage.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and his deputy called at the home of Mrs. Best, at 236 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon to investigate the suicide of Mrs. Katherine Steadman, who killed herself there on Sunday night by drinking carbolic acid in the presence of a policeman. The woman had become greatly excited, and when she shouted out of her window to persons in the street Mrs. Best called a policeman and Mrs. Steadman killed herself.

Coroner Fitzpatrick gave a permit to Mrs. Best for such disposition of the body as she saw fit. Mrs. Steadman had been separated from her husband. Her parents lived in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Katherine Steadman, who committed suicide in New York last night, was the daughter of Peter Kelsen and the wife of William J. Steadman, a driver in the employ of the American Express Company. She was married to Steadman, who was then janitor of the Wieting Opera House, nine years ago.

Her father says his daughter left Syracuse five or six years ago. She was on the vaudeville stage. About a month ago she wrote to her husband asking to be taken back again. "I cannot suggest a reason for the suicide," he said, "because I don't think Katie was the kind of a girl to commit suicide because of a man."

CLUE TO LYONS'S MURDERER.

A Man Seen With Him Sunday is Said to Have Washed Blood from His Hands Later.

Chief of Detectives Reynolds of Brooklyn, in his search for the murderer or murderers of Thomas J. Lyons, is looking for a man who is described as about 5 feet 8 inches in height, with thin face and of medium build. He was dressed in a gray suit and slouch hat, and had a heavy mustache of light color.

John Schumacher, the bartender in Sloane's saloon at Fulton Street and Saratoga Avenue, served this man and Lyons with drinks at 12:15 A. M. on Sunday morning. Lyons did not seem to be very drunk.

The two men left the saloon, and about twenty minutes afterward the man who had been with Lyons returned and went directly to the washroom in the rear. The bartender supposed the man was washing his hands. The stranger returned to the bar, and after saying he was in a hurry to catch an elevated train, he had another drink. Before going out he looked at his wrists, and was apparently not satisfied with their condition, for he went and washed his hands again. Afterward Schumacher discovered a bloody towel at the wash basin.

MORE STRIKES THREATENED.

Tailors and Capmakers Discontented —Non-Union Man Attacked.

Another strike of coat tailors is threatened, the contractors having asked the men to work one hour a day longer than the agreement with the union calls for. They told the men that if they declined the offer they could have the alternative of working on the piece system. The men in the employ of Contractors Blum and Sturzky, both of 134 Norfolk Street, at once turned out. Delegate Filler said that the union would not consent to any violation of the agreement. A mass meeting has been called for to-morrow night at New Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street, when the new demands of the contractors will be considered.

A fight took place yesterday between two tailors' pickets and a non-union man named Krohne, who had taken a striker's place at Cohn & Brown's shop Driggs Avenue and North Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Krohne defended himself with a pair of shears, until a policeman arrested all three. In the Lee Avenue Police Court the pickets were fined $10 each.

The capmakers, of whom there are about 2,000 in the city, threaten to strike this week against a reduction of wages and for a reduction of the hours of labor. They say that they are generally made to work fifteen hours a day.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Much Business Transacted at the Annual Meeting of the National Organization.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was held at the Astor House yesterday. It was one of the best attended meetings in the history of the union. The meeting began at 10 A. M. and lasted until early this morning.

The committee which tried B. J. Wefers and John Cosgrove on charges of professionalism reported that Wefers denied every statement made against his amateur standing. Inasmuch as the charges were unsubstantiated, they deemed it just to return the charge as not proved against B. J. Wefers.

In the John Cosgrove case, the committee reported that the affidavits presented by him proved conclusively that he was not professional.

After noon the delegates began a revision of the constitution, by-laws, and athletic rules. The new laws give to the Registration Committee jurisdiction over all meetings, power to suspend, reinstate, and inflict penalties. The sanction fee for clubs other than members to hold games was reduced from $10 to $2, and this fee will go to the local association in whose territory the games are held. The annual dues for all clubs will be $7.50, and $2.50 of this will go to the Amateur Athletic Union.

A new article in the constitution calls for the promotion of National, State, and local legislation in the interest of public gymnasiums. The union has included Alaska in the membership of the Pacific Northwest Association.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $870.21. The boxing and wrestling championships in Philadelphia resulted in a loss of $360.90.

The election resulted as follows:

Harry McMillan, Philadelphia, President; J. W. Kelly, New Jersey, First Vice President; R. E. Fishburn, Chicago, Second Vice President; J. F. Harder, New York, Third Vice President; D. J. Taylor, St. Louis, Fourth Vice President, and J. E. Sullivan, New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIANS ON A SIDE TRACK.

Carlisle Football Team Delayed by the Breaking of a Drawbar.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Carlisle College football team spent several hours here this morning. The team, with its managers and rooters, chartered a special car to take them back to the college after the game with Brown at New York, and last night the car was attached to the owl train in Jersey City.

When the train reached this city a drawbar broke and the special car and its occupants were pushed on a side track and the train went on.

The members of the team were compelled to walk to the station, where they waited seven hours for another train, and then were compelled to finish their journey in an ordinary day coach.

Orange vs. Elizabeth.

The only football game of any importance in this vicinity Thanksgiving Day will be played at Orange Oval, East Orange, between Orange and Elizabeth Athletic Club elevens. This will be the fourth time in two years these teams have faced each other to decide the athletic championship. The previous three games were tied.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Continue Their Investigation of the Horsemen's Protective Association.

A meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the club to continue the investigation of the Horsemen's Protective Association. Owing, however, to the absence of some of the members, no decision was rendered. The investigation will be continued to-day at 3:30 P. M., when all the members are expected to be present, and the testimony taken will be reviewed and a decision given.

As was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the decision of the Jockey Club will probably have a widespread effect on racing, and especially on the future conduct, and perhaps existence, of the Horsemen's Protective Association. This body held a meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed A. H. Morris, R. Wyndham Walden, and "Jack" Bennet a committee to wait upon The Jockey Club and to lay before it the exact position of the Horsemen's Protective Association. The delegation, however, was not received, but Messrs. Walden and Morris, who had been summoned to the investigation, were heard on the subject.

Racing at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Sly Fox, 110, (Simms,) 1 to 4 and out, won; Aurum, 98, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Longacre, 98, (Maher,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:24 2-5. Black Dude and Plantain also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. The Cad, 110, (Hewitt,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Beekman, 107, (Songer,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Ella Daly, 107, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Laurel Leaf, Byron Cross, Whirlpool, Booker, Seapuss, Lillie Seals, Filament, Crayon, and Commercial Traveler also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. King T., 115, (Irving,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Alarum, 118, (Doggett,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Braw Lad, 101, (Maher,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Marsman, Hugh Penny, L. B., Her Own, and Azure also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Hand Press, 97, (Maher,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Decanter, 112, (O'Leary,) 8 to 1 and even, second; Lady Disdain, 97, (Songer,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:24 2-5. Saratoga, Tinkler, and High Hoe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Requital, 115, (McCafferty,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Bill Ali, 100, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Tremargo, 100, (Bergen,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Summer Sea (imp.,) South Africa (imp.,) Tappan, Lambent (imp.,) Storm King, and Master James also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Hunter's Steeplechase. About two miles. Undine, 150, (Mr. Roberts,) 2 to 1 and out, won; Ben Bolt, 150, (Mr. Brown,) 1 to 3 and out, second. Time—4:52. Only two starters.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The racing to-day at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Mamie Scott won; Sly second; Sweet William third. Time—1:14.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. George G. Lee won; Marplot second; Zapata third. Time —1:22.

THIRD RACE.—Match race. Six furlongs. Napamax won; St. Catalin second. Time—1:14.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Satsuma won; Libertine second; The Roman third. Time—1:39¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Aquinas won; Ozric II. second; Dick Behan third. Time—1:48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Montelade won; Malnstay second; Dunboy third. Time —1:13¾.

John Fleming Dies in London.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—John Fleming, manager of the National Sporting Club, died this morning while suffering from a fit. The boxing contest between Barrie and Croot, which was to have taken place before the National Sporting Club this evening, has been postponed on account of the death of Mr. Fleming.

Janowski and Walbrodt Tie at Chess.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In the last round today of the six-game chess match betweeu Janowski, the Parisian expert, and Walbrodt, the German expert, the latter resigned after 38 moves. The result of this match is Walbrodt two games won, Janowski two games won, and two games were drawn.

Steiger's Trial May End To-day.

Trial of Constantine Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, for the murder of Policeman Smith, will probably end to-day. At yesterday's proceedings four men detailed conversations they had had with the prisoner, during which Steiger had exclaimed: "I don't care. It's the electric chair, but I had to take a chance." When District Attorney Philip Carpenter rested the case for the people, Lawyer S. J. O'Hare merely said that the defence had no testimony to offer.

Look-Out at Thornton, R. I.

THORNTON, R. I., Nov. 15.—All the departments of the British Hosiery Company, with the exception of the spinning department, were shut down to-day, and 425 operatives are now out of work. Some time ago the knitters, to the number of fifty, struck for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. Treasurer Cooper says he found the operatives who remained at work were supporting those on strike; hence his action in shutting down the establishment. It is announced that operatives will be taken back only as they apply for work as individuals.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Delegates Appoint a Committee to Request a Cycle Path on the Brooklyn Bridge.

MR. BERRI PROMISES SUPPORT

He Says La Manna's Plan Is the First Officially Presented — Chairman Mott Talks About the Runs of the Long Island City Wheelmen.

Although the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn did not attend, as they were invited to do, the meeting of cycle association delegates held at the League of American Wheelmen's New York State Division headquarters, Vanderbilt Building, to take action on the question of a cycle path over Brooklyn Bridge, the session was important. It was the first meeting at which representatives of the League of American Wheelmen, the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, and the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn had ever assembled to act in concert, and the comments of several present expressed a hope that it might be significant of a time when all these organizations would combine to act in harmony.

Milo M. Belding, the Vice Consul of the State Division, was appointed Chairman. A letter was read from President William Berri of the Brooklyn Bridge, of which a part follows:

I wish to assure you that the Bridge authorities have always favored giving all possible facilities to the bicycle rider, and I also wish to emphasize the fact that the various cycle committees that repeatedly agreed to present plans months ago have utterly failed to do so. There has not been a single plan or suggestion of any kind yet received at the Bridge office. Our C. C. Martin, after careful consideration, proposed a plan which the wheelmen objected to, as it provided elevators at each end, and I have also noticed several newspaper plans, but they have never been indorsed by the wheelmen individually or collectively, so far as I know.

Yours is the first official communication received at the Bridge office, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and I am glad that you have taken action. To build something that would not please the wheelmen after it is finished would be a waste of energy and the people's money. I am in hopes you may unite upon some practical scheme, and assure you in advance that it will have my hearty support.

Dr. L. C. Le Roy urged that if consent could not be gained permitting the New York terminus to drop to the street level at Mall Street, a stairway be erected at this end of the proposed path.

After much discussion Mr. Belding appointed a committee, comprising E. A. Crow and L. C. Le Roy for the League of American Wheelmen, H. B. Fullerton and Eugene La Manna for the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, and James O'Neill and F. B. House for the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, leaving two delegates to be named later for the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The committee, pursuant to resolutions adopted by the delegates, is to wait upon the Bridge Trustees and request that a pathway for wheelmen be constructed and that the plan of Mr. La Manna be recommended.

Not to be Disciplined.

Albert Mott, Chairman of the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, was in New York yesterday at a meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union. He was asked about his position with reference to the so-called century run of the Long Island City Wheelmen of Nov. 7, which was said to have been simply a race. Mr. Mott said the matter had never been brought to his notice. When asked what would be his ruling in a similar case, he said the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board had nothing to do with it, and if the run was found to be as represented to him, he would take no action toward disciplining the Long Island City Wheelmen centurions.

In reply to questions, Mr. Mott then declared that in road races, men could race with women, and the board would not pay attention to them. Road races could also be held on Sunday. Therefore, there were no charges against the Long Island City Wheelmen of which the board could take cognizance.

"As far as concerns road racing," said Mr. Mott, "the L. A. W. only recognizes it to warn riders under their discipline not to participate until restored, and to caution amateurs not to race with professionals. As concerns other features, we do not recognize the existence of road racing." Mr. Mott's words right an extensive misunderstanding based on inferences from his former rulings.

Europeans as Allies.

An informal conference of some importance was held by members of the Executive Committee of The League of American Wheelmen at the office of President Potter on Saturday. The alliance between the League of American Wheelmen and the Touring Club of France, the Cyclists' Touring Club of England, and other European cycling bodies, with a view of providing for tourists all the privileges enjoyed by the allied organizations, was discussed. Official action will probably be taken on the subject at another meeting to be held before the end of the week.

Track Owners to Confer.

The Race Committee of the National Cycle Track Association, comprising L. M. Rich of Bridgeport, Henry E. Ducker of Boston, and T. H. Ryan of New York, expects to hold a conference with Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen National Racing Board to further explain to him the plans for next year's national circuit.

AFFAIRS IN THE GOLF WORLD

Horse Show Causes the Postponement of a Tournament.

Golfers will be more conspicuous this week at the Horse Show than upon the links, although a few club contests will demand their attention. The Baltusrol Club of Shore Hills, N. J., had four days selected over three months ago for this week, but, discovering that the Horse Show came at the same time, its Golf Committee postponed the event, and as it is now so late, it is probable that the club will hold no big contest until next Spring.

An interesting women's match will be played to-day on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club at South Brooklyn, in which the competitors will be the winners of the monthly handicaps held during the Summer. The victor to-day will become permanent possessor of the cup. On Saturday there will be two good events, one at the Staten Island Cricket Club and the other at the Ardsley Club. The latter contest will be the men's semi-annual tournament for the championship cup and a gold medal. At the Staten Island Cricket Club there will be an important team match between ten golfers from that club and the same number from the St. Andrew's Golf Club. As the best representatives from each club will play on their respective teams, some hot and exciting golf games are looked for.

Indications all point to a large entry list at Lakewood next week. The golf club has offered handsome prizes, and the semi-official statement that H. J. Whigham, the amateur champion, may come on from Chicago, lends an additional element of interest to the tournament. Among others who will play are Arthur H. Fenn, S. Gillespie, the former Canadian champion; H. P. Toler, James A. Tyng, W. H. Sands, Jasper Lynch, M. R. Wright, James Park, J. R. Chadwick, and George E. Armstrong.

The Washington Golf Club has begun a series of handicap contests, to be played every Wednesday and Saturday through to Jan. 31. The Captain of the club has offered a cup for the winner.

Philp—Howard.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—Miss Caroline Howard and William E. Philp were married at noon to-day at Oakley, Youngstown, the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coggswell Howard. The bridegroom is a tenor in the Bostonians. Mr. Philp, it is said, first met Miss Howard on an ocean steamship.

Engagement Broken by Death.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 15.—Alexander McLeod died in this village yesterday, after a week's illness. He was engaged to be married to Miss Mary McGinnis of Yonkers, and the ceremony was to have taken place on the 15th of next month.

EXPLORER EHLARS AVENGED.

German Ship Destroys the New Guinea Village Where He Was Killed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 15.—The German warship Falka, which was dispatched from Australia on receipt of the news there of the murder of the trader Von Hagen, returned recently from German New Guinea, having avenged the savagery of the natives.

The Falka steamed directly to the village in which the murderers of the late Acting Governor were known to be secreted, and without a word of parley opened fire with artillery. This so terrified the natives that they at once carried into Stephensport, the German capital, the two Solomon Island boys wanted for the murder, and who had broken from imprisonment, imposed for the killing two years ago of the German explorer Ehlars and his party.

The Falka continued to shell the village, despite this conciliatory measure, and left no building standing.

Elverton R. Chapman Summoned.

Elverton R. Chapman of Sugar Trust fame, who lives at 122 West Fifty-seventh Street, was in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning to answer a summons procured by Adolph Aaron, a school census enumerator, who charged the broker with refusing to give information required for the census. Aaron said he went to the Chapman residence Saturday morning, and received a frigid reception from the servants, who refused to answer any questions. Mr. Chapman told the Magistrate that he was at breakfast when the enumerator called, and did not know anything about the matter until the summons was served. He expressed a willingness to answer any questions, and the case was dismissed.

SUICIDE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST.

Boston Life Insurance Man Said to Have Overtaxed His Mind.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—A. L. Davis, an agent of the Boston office of a life insurance company of New York, committed suicide this afternoon at the Hotel Bixby on Tremont Street, by shooting himself through the head. Davis left a number of messages directing that his body should be cremated, and giving the cause of his act as despondency. Among the papers found on his person were letters for Mrs. William Marsh of 3123 Diamond Street, Philadelphia.

The officials of the insurance company, two of whom identified the body, said that while Davis had written policies for the company, he was also much interested in a number of inventions, the nature of which they were unable to describe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Mrs. William Marsh of this city, to whom two letters found on A. L. Davis, the Boston suicide, were addressed, is a sister of the dead man, and lives at 3123 Diamond Street. Davis was thirty-four years of age, and was a graduate of Girard College, this city. He was unmarried. He was in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, acting as a special agent in the supervising of policies. He had been in Boston for some time. Mrs. Marsh says that her brother was very much interested in the study of psychology, and that she believes this overburdened his mind and made him insane.

Delirious Man Kills His Daughter.

LEIPSIC, Ohio, Nov. 15.—John Firestone, living two miles east of Leipsic, killed his six-year-old daughter, Effie, to-day, with a flat iron while in a delirium from typhoid fever. He then made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life.

INSTRUCTION FOR FARMERS

Chief Points of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

DEMANDS OF FOREIGN MARKETS

An Export Trade in Horses May Be Built Up, Like That in American Cattle—Butter for London Consumption—The Beet Sugar Industry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, draws attention to the purpose of the department to give wide circulation to everything in the way of experience, discovery, or invention that can interest American farmers. "The department will in future," he says, "help producers to find markets for surplus productions, by getting and spreading information concerning them and concerning what foreign markets require."

As the result of experiments made in the raising of sugar beets, the Secretary says: "There is abundant encouragement to lead us to conclude that our country will in a few years produce what sugar it requires. The department will collect all the facts regarding the work of this season and publish them for general distribution. The pioneer work will be pushed energetically during the next year. The United States paid $382,000,000 the last fiscal year for sugar, hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, hemp, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs, tea, &c., $6,000,000 for chicory, castor beans, lavender, liquorice, opium poppy, sumac, &c., and $2,000,000 for bulbs, nearly all of which could be grown and prepared for use at home."

Hints as to Export Trade.

The Secretary believes that we may build up as profitable an export trade in horses as we have had in cattle, and he expects in the near future to inform horse breeders in this country as to the requirements of foreign buyers of horses.

An effort is making on the part of the department to distribute seeds upon a strictly scientific plan, so that none will be sent to farmers living in climates not suitable to their successful propagation. This work has been placed in charge of an officer of scientific training.

Of the results of experiments in the placing of fine American butter on the English market, the report says: "Butter from the most remote creamery districts of the United States, when properly made, can be so transported as to be delivered in prime condition to consumers in England or on the Continent of Europe fifteen or twenty days after making. The quality of selected American butter is quite equal to the best offered in London from any other country, although our supply, as a whole is not so uniform in character as that from some other countries, notably Denmark. The products of the United States and of Denmark have been found to be the only absolutely pure butter imported into England; all others, including the product of British colonies, contain more or less injurious ingredients, used as preservatives."

Domestic Science in the Country.

The Secretary devotes considerable attention to the matter of teaching domestic science to farm women, and expresses the desire that there may be opportunity for the undertaking of some definite lines of work in this direction.

The appropriation for meat inspection has been insufficient, though during the year all the beef and a great part of the pork and other food products exported to Europe have been examined according to law. The meat of animals slaughtered for inter-State trade has not all been inspected. The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry "requires," says the Secretary, "the use of an experiment station where a considerable number of experimental animals can be constantly kept." He recommends that suitable grounds for such a station be purchased.

The appropriation for the weather service for the current year is $883,772, which is $100,748 less than the cost of the service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The appropriation for the current year is declared to be "inadequate to meet the demands of the people for a material extension of the benefits of the service. It is only with the utmost care, and by requiring from nine to twelve hours' work every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, at a majority of our stations, that the important duties of the service can be performed."

One of the more interesting parts of the report is that devoted to the chemical study of typical soils. A special preliminary report upon this subject is in preparation. This work and the like study of foods will be continued by the department.

Utilization of Street Sweepings.

An investigation of the disposition which is made of street sweepings and other refuse of cities has been undertaken by the chemical division and will be prosecuted vigorously during these coming year. The division has placed itself in communication with all the cities of the United States having a population of 30,000 and over. It has also perfected arrangements for obtaining information in regard to disposition of street sweepings and sewage in the largest cities of Europe. It is hoped that a material advantage will accrue from this investigation, both to the cities, in respect of the method of disposing of the refuse, and to the farmers, in respect of securing a new fertilizing material at a low price.

RELIEF FOR THE WHALERS.

The Alaskan Authorities Ordered to Furnish Reindeer for the Overland Arctic Trip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Gage has requested the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the Alaskan officials to gather about 600 head of reindeer from the Government herds for the use of the expedition for the relief of the ice-bound whalers in the Arctic. It is expected that the Bear, which is now at Seattle, will be ready to sail in about ten days, and within twenty days thereafter it is expected that she will have reached some point on Norton's Sound, where a large party will be engaged for the six-hundred-mile overland trip to Point Barrow.

The herd of reindeer, which will be killed for food if needed, will be driven overland, and it is the confident expectation of Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, and Capt. Hooper, who is in command of the Bering Sea patrol fleet, that the herd will reach Point Barrow and the imprisoned whalers before the middle of February. The route over which the herd will be driven is said to abound in moss upon which the reindeer feed, and officers agree that the scheme for the relief of the whalers is perfectly feasible, and will be attended with little danger. Capt. Tuttle, who will command the Bear, is regarded as one of the most capable and trustworthy men in the service, and no apprehension is felt regarding the outcome of the enterprise.

The eight vessels now ice-bound have a combined complement of 265 men. The Orca has 45, the Belvidere 45, the Freeman 40, the Fearless 35, the Jeannie 25, the Rosario 25, the Wanderer 20, and the Newport 30. The Jeannie and the Rosario went up last spring; the Newport in 1895, the Wanderer and the Fearless in 1894, and the Freeman in 1895. All expected to return this Winter. The Orca, the Freeman, and the Belvidere are fast about half a mile northeast of Point Barrow, and the remainder are about 200 miles east of Point Barrow, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River and about 400 miles north of the Arctic Circle. It is believed that the relief expedition will reach the ice-bound fleet in ample time to prevent suffering from want of food.

COUNTERVAILING SUGAR DUTY.

Treasury Decision Regarding Imports from Denmark.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In answer to an inquiry from New York, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent the following telegram:

"Refined beet sugar, produced wholly in Denmark, will be subject to an additional duty of not less than .135 of 1 cent per pound."

The records of the Bureau of Statistics show that during the last several years no sugar of any kind has been imported into the United States from Denmark. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, is required by law to assess a countervailing duty against all sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. Hence his action in the case of Denmark.

This Treasury order was generally construed in the sugar district yesterday as pointing to a like decision in regard to Dutch sugars. Denmark can export only about 25,000 tons of refined sugars, and Holland more than twice this amount, while Germany and Austria, because of over-production, have more than 500,000 tons which they could export. On their sugars a countervailing duty exists.

POST OFFICE CONCESSIONS.

Action of the Department on Postmaster Van Cott's Requests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York arrived here last night and returned to-day after a conference with Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmasters General Heath and Shallenberger. He secured an increase of salaries for the clerks of the $600 and $700 classes in the New York office, the increases aggregating $12,000 for the remaining six months of the fiscal year. The creation of a full station at Broadway and Howard Street was taken up, and a further inquiry will be made, which probably will result in its establishment. This is expected to afford material relief to the main office. The visit will also bear fruit in a request to the New York Park Commissioners to allow the department to extend the shed of the Post Office on the Mail Street side across the street at once, instead of waiting for Congress to act on a request which will be made by the Postmaster General early in the session for an appropriation to defray the cost of converting a strip of about fourteen feet to be taken from the park opposite into a street. This has been the basis of the opposition of the Park Commissioners so far, but in view of the pledge of the department to call for an appropriation to permit this recompense for the space taken, the postal authorities anticipate a concession from the Park Commission. With this shed extended, long-sought plans for relieving to a large degree the congested condition of the Post Office will be attained.

OCTOBER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Statistics Relating to Domestic Merchandise, Gold, and Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The monthly statement of imports and exports issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the exports of domestic merchandise during October last to have amounted to $100,583,842, a loss of nearly $2,500,000 as compared with October, 1896.

The imports of merchandise during October was $49,969,813, of which $24,334,333 was free of duty.

For the ten months ending with October a gain of $79,292,702 is shown over the corresponding period last year in the exports of merchandise and a gain of $44,555,273 in the imports.

The exports of gold last October amounted to $310,616, and the imports to $11,340,786. The silver exports during October aggregated $5,225,342, and the imports $1,691,661. In October, 1896, the silver exports amounted to $4,794,339, and the imports to $993,440.

MEXICAN BORDER SMUGGLING.

Goods Imported Through a House on the International Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A curious case of smuggling on the Mexican border line has been discovered recently by the Government officials at Nogales, Arizona, and equally curious action has been taken to suppress it. On May 6 last land about Nogales was declared subject to entry, and among those who took advantage of the right was a man who made a town site section directly on the international boundary line, and erected a large house thereon with doors on both sides. By this means, according to official reports, the laws were evaded by backing up teams laden with Mexican goods to the rear door of the house, which did not require crossing the line, and the goods were then taken out of the door on the American side and carried away.

The case was reported by the Collector of Customs, and he asked that no town site be allowed unless there was a street set apart along the border to prevent this evasion. The General Land Office has now acted on this proposition, and the President has made a reservation of a strip of land, sixty feet wide, and two miles long, at Nogales, which, it is hoped, will prevent such practices as that referred to and secure to the Government its customs dues. The necessary surveys for the purpose are being made.

ALIEN LABORERS ARRESTED.

Said to Have Come Under Contract to Cut Staves in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Commissioner General Powderly of the Immigration Bureau to-day received a telegram from Special Inspector Baldwin at Memphis, Tenn., that he had arrested twenty-eight alien stave cutters, illegally brought into this country under contract, and would go to Mississippi to-night to arrest the remaining twenty-two. It is reported at the Immigration Bureau that fifty Austrian immigrants arrived in Baltimore on the North German steamship Roland on Sept. 9, and were taken to Mississippi to work in the stave camps.

When the party arrived in Baltimore they were suspected of being under contract, but the evidence submitted was deemed insufficient to warrant their detention. Subsequently, however, Commissioner General Powderly sent special agents into the camps, who secured sufficiently conclusive evidence to justify their arrest, and a warrant for the whole party was signed by Secretary Gage and placed in the hands of Inspector Baldwin and three others last Friday. As soon as all are secured, they will be deported at the expense of the steamship company bringing them over.

It is this time the evidence against the contracting firm who brought the Austrians into this country is not deemed sufficient to justify criminal proceedings, but the officials are said to be still at work on this feature of the case.

Increased Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The statement of the gross postal receipts for last month, compared with October, 1896, at fifty of the largest Post Offices shows a net increase of $142,667, or 4.3 per cent. The total receipts were $3,449,401. A remarkable decrease of almost 70 per cent. is reported from Lowell, Mass., and the Postmaster has been asked for an explanation. The largest increases were at Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, each almost 28 per cent.

Will Not Surrender Guerra.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The State Department finally has refused the application of the Mexican Government for the surrender to it under extradition proceedings of Jesus Guerra, who was one of Garza's Lieutenants in his attempted revolution some years ago. The ground for the refusal is that the offenses for which it is sought to secure the extradition of Guerra were purely political.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Ebenezer, Michael Austeth; Boomertown, J. B. Foster; Vermontville, N. H. Breckinridge; West Haverstraw, George W. Burr; West Hebron, S. B. Irwin.

Mandate in Durrant Murder Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—On motion of Assistant Attorney General Anderson, the Supreme Court to-day decided to issue immediately its mandate in the Durrant murder case. Mr. Anderson thinks this will settle the matter and hasten Durrant's execution.

Aged Negro at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—At the close of the reception in the White House to-day Gen. Longstreet presented to the President Alexander Montgomery of Georgia, a colored man 101 years old.

Landing Stage Wrecked by Ferryboat

The Staten Island Rapid Transit ferryboat Castleton, Capt. Frank Braisted, last night bumped the floating bridge at the St. George terminal, and projected it against the landing stage with such force that the flooring of the latter was torn up for a space of 15 feet. One of the flying pieces struck the foot of Andrew Hashagen, a train hand, and crushed it. Several passengers on the ferryboat were thrown to their feet, but none was injured.

THE ONLY ONE EVER FOUND.

The New Dry Air Germicide for the Cure of Diseases in the Respiratory Organs.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

Nature's Only Method of Reaching the Affected Parts.—Disease Germs Are Inhaled.

BY INHALATION ALONE CAN THEY BE REACHED AND DESTROYED.

It has often been said by scientific and medical men that nature has provided a cure for every disease, an antidote for every poison. This saying was never so clearly exemplified as in the discovery of HYOMEI, the first Dry Air germicide ever found, of sufficient power to kill the germs of all respiratory diseases, yet volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed and leave it free from moisture. For years physicians have labored to find some cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, and statistics show how utterly they have failed in their efforts, not one method of treatment of the many thousands invented being able to produce two persons cured out of every fifty treated. This has not been for the lack of a remedy which would kill the bacilli of disease, but due to the fact that such remedies could be used in no other way than through sprays, douches, atomizers, and vapors, which precluded all possibility of their ever entering the bronchial tubes and lungs, where the disease germs are located. What a contrast between these old methods and the new! Since HYOMEI was first discovered this new germicide, which can be carried in the air you breathe to the minutest air cells of the lungs, has been tested by over 42,000 people in New England alone, and, although every bottle has been guaranteed, but eleven persons out of this vast number have reported no benefit received and asked for a return of their money. Is it any wonder then the medical profession now claim the Australian Dry Air method of treating diseases of the head, throat, and lungs to be the first and only one by which these diseases can be reached and cured?

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R. T. BOOTH & CO.,
23 East 20th St., New York.

CROTON WATERSHED AWARDS.

Sums Which the City Must Pay to Owners of Westchester and Putnam Real Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—David W. Travis of Peekskill, William H. Wright of Somers, and John Connelly of New York, who were appointed by the Supreme Court on Nov. 11, 1893, as Commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate in and about Mount Kisco to be acquired by the City of New York for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New York, filed to-day their report of awards, as follows:

Abijah A. Saries, $12,243.27; Charles W. Hatter, $1,515; Margaret J. Travis and others, $890.94; Timothy Fitzgerald and P. C. Pilton, $1,116.69; James S. Piersall, $1,626.50; George W. Briggs, $2,500; August Webber, $2,506.04; Eliabeth Boelmer, $2,645; estate of Alfred Sutton, T. Elwood Carpenter, and Charles T. Sutton, as executors of the estate of Alfred Sutton, $3,009.37; Francis Fitzgerald, Peter Fitzgerald,

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mystery, Mimicry—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cymbeline—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fair at Midgettown—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—National Horse Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Magdalene—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

PLATT'S CONFESSION.

The longheadedness of the young men of the Citizens' Union has been attested by Mr. PLATT. "Away back in the Spring, before the average citizen had begun to consider what his political course would be," these youngsters laid crafty plans and adopted diabolical principles that reduced PLATT to a condition of innocuous desuetude and put it out of the power of QUIGG and the Republican organization to move hand or foot, except for sure defeat, throughout the campaign. PLATT'S bosom heaved with intense desire "to do anything to avoid the unspeakable calamity of the success of Tammany Hall," but the youngsters balked him. They raced off with half the Republican vote, the factional, mischief-making, treacherous half, and banged the door in the face of the noble, patriotic, unselfish half commanded by PLATT. They rejected with insult his overtures for union. They put up a candidate who was most obnoxious to him, one Low, a "vainglorious self-seeker." No circumstance of successful villainy or intolerable affront was wanting. Their plans worked to a charm, and PLATT, shut out with his remnant, could only lay his hand on his heart, turn his eyes to heaven, protesting undying love for his country, and drive headlong into the ditch with TRACY.

This is praise from Sir Hubert. The oldest hand at politics in all New York confesses that these boys outplayed him and put him entirely out of the fight. That he should abuse them for it is natural, but not astute. Why doesn't he dissemble, recant, abjure, be born again, and get into partnership with these young men?

His industry and their devilish cunning would form an irresistible combination. Association with him would presently lower their moral tone so that by raising his a bit they could come together on common ground for common ends. These youngsters are too powerful as enemies. PLATT'S only salvation is in getting them on his side or putting himself on theirs.

It was not worth PLATT'S while to put out a formal statement merely to tell how the Citizens' Union "did him up." And it is rather late in the day to spin yarns about the "victorious host" that might have been organized with "some such man as CORNELIUS N. BLISS or ex-Mayor FREDERICK A. SCHROEDER." A fusion on either of these men would have increased VAN WYCK'S plurality by from 30,000 to 50,000 votes. Mr. PLATT has merely freed his own mind without affording enlightenment or even mirth to any other mind.

"FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS."

A good many Americans must have wondered, from time to time, at the evidences of Spanish hostility and bitterness which have been brought to light. The clearer it becomes that Spain has no grievance against us the more active the speculation upon the nature of the grievance which she supposes herself to have. Even the Spanish Government, we have reason to believe, permits itself to talk about "American filibustering," although it is perfectly aware that there has been no American filibustering. The general masses of the Spanish population may imagine that the mere dispatch of munitions of war in time of peace constitutes an international offense. But the Government knows better, and the Spanish publicists, who talk unofficially as the Government talks officially, know better. What is it that they have in mind?

We believe that they "excite themselves with the passions of another age." Forty years ago and more, in the time of the Ostend manifesto, there was undoubtedly a concerted movement for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The movement was in the main political, in the interest of the slave power, to redress the balance that had been made unequal by the rapid filling of Territories that were plainly destined to be free States. To countervail the gain to freedom which this plain destination of the growing Territories would give there was invented the "manifest destiny" by which the slaveholding territory of Cuba was to throw its weight into the other scale. Although there were some commercial schemes mixed up with and dependent upon the main scheme, the main scheme was political. If it had succeeded it might have postponed for a few years longer the irrepressible conflict, by gaining for the slave power an artificial equivalent for the gains that the cause of freedom was making by natural expansion. It was not Cuba that was at that time the object of "filibustering" any more than it was Central America. Nicaragua, in fact, was the scene of the most celebrated filibustering expedition in our history, that which was conducted by WALKER, the "gray-eyed man of destiny."

Filibustering expeditions belong to a stage of our history which has utterly passed away. There is now no political reason whatever why any party in the United States should desire the annexation of Cuba, and there is consequently no political movement or desire or "velleity" in that direction. Consequently there are no "filibustering expeditions" in the old sense of the term, which Spaniards have in mind when they employ it. That is to say, there are no organized parties of armed men, whether Americans or aliens, embarking from our shores with the connivance of our Government to operate against a Government with which we are at peace. The cause having been removed a whole generation ago, the effect has ceased. There is no political reason for annexation. There can scarcely be said to be any commercial reason for annexation strong enough to account for the formation of filibustering expeditions. What there is is a manifest commercial motive for dealers in munitions of war to sell them to whoever can pay a profitable price for them. Also there is a manifest commercial reason for ship owners to agree to transport such munitions to the coast of Cuba for whoever will compensate them for the risk of seizure by the Spanish cruisers in Cuban waters. That risk seems to be small, and consequently the inefficiency of the Spanish Navy great. But the shipping of arms to Cuba has nothing in common, from the point of view of international law, with the fitting out in this country of military expeditions intended to operate against Spain.

This latter operation is what the Spanish Government must mean when it talks about filibustering expeditions. It is an offense which does not occur, and which could occur, with the connivance of the Government, which alone would make it an international offense, only if the Government desired to annex Cuba to the United States. The Government has no such desire. It seems likely that a considerable number of Cubans cherish such a desire, but no such desire is cherished by any considerable number of American citizens. The wish of a great majority of the people of this country is that Spain should pacify Cuba and convert it into a neighbor and a customer, instead of maintaining it as a chronic nuisance and source of danger. We should be puzzled to know what to do with Cuba if it were offered to us. Doubtless we should make a better use of it than Spain makes. We could not possibly make a worse. But it cannot be too strongly impressed on the Spanish Government and the Spanish people that we have no designs on the island. Consequently the "filibustering expeditions" of forty years ago, when a powerful American party, with which the Administration of the Government was in sympathy, had designs upon the island, do not and can not recur.

THE HORSE SHOW.

It seems to have been agreed beforehand that the Horse Show, as a "social event," is not to be so successful this year as it has been heretofore. This consensus has been reached by a contemplation of the bids this year for the boxes as compared with previous years, and also from a comparison of the names of the bidders. But this is not to be regretted from any point of view whatever, except from that of the stockholders of the Horse Show Association, because the "social event" had degenerated into a kind of assemblage for which it would be difficult to find any parallel. A surging mob of people circulated through the ambulatory between the ring and the boxes, or choked this passage so that circulation was impossible, commonly turning their backs to the ring in which the performance was going on, and completely ignoring the display of horseflesh, in order to sate themselves with staring at people whose names they were in the habit of seeing in the newspapers as possessors of great wealth and members of an exclusive society. No more ignoble spectacle could be seen anywhere. It would be insulting to primitive human nature to call it an exhibition of savagery, for in any part of Polynesia or other region to which civilization has not made its way such an exhibition would have been impossible. Moreover, the yellow newspapers added new terrors to the ordeal of the people in the boxes. They published descriptions and "illustrations" of which those which were avowedly satirical were much easier to be borne than those which were intended to be agreeable. The objects of these flattering attentions had no other recourse than either to flee in terror or to remain and brazen it out, looking out over the sea of snobs and pretending to be interested in the transactions of the ring. But no human being who retained any sensitiveness, and least of all a sensitive woman, could stand many repetitions of this ordeal and consent to be caricatured annually to make a yellow journal's holiday. Accordingly the human show has been transplanted to Chicago, where they have just had a highly successful exhibition on the familiar New York lines, and the New York exhibition is in the way of degenerating into a mere Horse Show. Undoubtedly "society people" who like horses will attend the show this week in as great numbers as ever, but they will attend it in the character of spectators and not of exhibits.

All this is greatly to the advantage of the Horse Show as a horse show. The prospects are that in this respect it will be the most successful exhibition that has been given. It may be questioned whether the equine demand of society has encouraged much improvement in the breed of horses. It has undoubtedly encouraged the production of an animal that would attract attention as he pranced around Central Park threatening his chin with his knees at every stride. But in this artificial and factitious animal the solid qualities of a horse have been sacrificed to the qualities which make for conspicuousness in a show ring. It is quite true that a very useful and capable horse may be unavailable as a show animal. But there are not wanting examples to show that the qualities which command success in a show ring may be combined with the qualities which go to make up practical utility and value. If the concentration of attention upon the ring in place of the boxes and the decline of the interest of "society" in the Horse Show diminish the effect of mere fashion in horse breeding and stimulate breeders to the production of a show horse which is something more, the change in the character of the Horse Show will be an unmixed good.

MORE TARIFF AGITATION.

"There are, however, reasons why this session might be short and busy if brevity and business were the consistent aim of the men in charge. The tariff is out of the way, except for a few amendments with a view to increasing the revenue."—The Waterbury American.

So we are to be smitten again with the blight of tariff agitation. The "interests" affected by the amendments proposed will pack their gripsacks and converge on Washington. The old lobby for high and higher protection will haunt the Ways and Means Committee room. And business revival will be checked, orders will be canceled, and the wheels of trade will turn on half time through another period of doubt and uncertainty.

This comes pretty soon after the Dingley and the Aldrich formulation of a tariff that was warranted to restore our finances, deranged by the Cleveland Administration. The chiefs of protection and the Republican Party are in the care of a bungling doctor who has set a broken leg and made a bad job of it. The patient finds the leg useless, and they propose to break it afresh and try their hand at resetting. Do they imagine that they still have the confidence of the people?

They are charlatans and pretenders. They killed business for four months while they constructed a tariff that puts burdens and fetters on trade, but does not yield revenue enough to support the Government. Their promises have been broken, their theories of the operation of their tariff were wild. They have shown themselves to be ignorant and incapable.

But by what amendments will they increase the revenue? The deficit for the fiscal year up to Saturday night was $43,244,763, or at the rate of $9,000,000 a month and $108,000,000 a year. How will they make it up? By raising the rates of some of their already prohibitory schedules? That would be a performance perfectly characteristic of protectionist fatuousness. We can imagine Mr. DINGLEY solemnly proposing increased duties on articles that are even now shut out by his extortionate impost. We cannot imagine him reducing any of the rates imposed in his bill to the revenue point. A reduction of rates for any purpose is inconceivable in a thorough-paced protectionist. It is always high and higher protection.

Still, Mr. DINGLEY must do something. The terrible blunders he has made, together with the Administration's acts of omission and of commission, have put his party out of power. The chances are that the tariff amendments will increase the popular dislike. But he must take the risk. He has drawn the sword of protection and he must fight his way through with it or perish by it.

THE STREETS.

The good that Col. WARING has done will long outlast his official term if the new administration is so ill advised as to remove him. The standard that he has set in the matter of street cleaning cannot be lowered in any part of the city without attracting attention at once. Any change will be most promptly resented in the tenement-house districts, where the people have now been habituated to the decency and comfort of clean streets. It is well understood, too, that the money appropriated for street cleaning is now expended to the best advantage upon the actual work. There is nothing left for "politics." If the new administration should attempt to inject any politics into the work it must either let the streets suffer or else it must spend more money than is now spent upon the same area. Neither of these courses can be commended as "good politics."

Another of Col. WARING'S public services will be equally lasting and not less important. That is the success of his efforts to prevent the use of the public streets as places of storage for vehicles. When he undertook to remove the trucks the interested opposition was so extensive and the public apathy, induced by long tolerance, was so great that the undertaking seemed hopeless. Yet his success was complete. Every truckman has now secured quarters for his vehicle where it does not incumber or disfigure the public street. The interest in the resumption of the old abuse is very slight, indeed, compared with that which was arrayed in resistance to the removal of the abuse. Moreover, people in general are gratefully aware of the difference between an incumbered and an unincumbered street, and a truck left standing in the street would now attract indignant notice. There is little reason to fear that any attempt will be made to undo this important part of Col. WARING'S good work. The reform which he has wrought is safe, and the inhabitants of New York who gratefully remember what the condition of the streets was before Mayor STRONG'S administration began will have reason for continued gratitude to him after that administration has ended.

"In the State above the Harlem River the Republican majorities were all that could be desired."—THOMAS C. PLATT.

A rash statement that may return to plague its author. The Republican majorities above the Harlem were about 87,000. In the greater city boroughs Judge PARKER'S plurality was 135,000, giving him a net plurality in the whole State of about 68,000. The Republicans will never again carry New York unless their up-the-State pluralities are far above 87,000. Mr. PLATT'S declaration, therefore, is equivalent to an admission that an unbroken series of future Democratic victories is "all that can be desired." The Democrats reduced PLATT'S majority in the Assembly almost to the vanishing point, carried the big cities, and regained the State, but he is perfectly satisfied with the rural pluralities. PLATT must have turned Democrat.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Philadelphia is excited over a succession of phenomenally low tides. New York, too, has recently learned something about low tides. No longer ago than the night of Nov. 2 we had one that caused much inconvenience and humiliation to many good people, but depression here was political and moral, while at Philadelphia it has been literal and aqueous. Much the same results, however, were produced in both places. Commerce and general business, there as here, have been seriously embarrassed, wide areas of miasmatic ooze have been revealed, to the great peril of public health, and innumerable large rats, of whose existence the Philadelphians hitherto had only a suspicion, have been tempted, by the extension of their customary fields of operation and pasture, to show themselves in the sight of all. As soon as the northwest wind ceases to blow, say the maritime experts of the Quaker City, the water will come back, mud flats will be hidden, and the rats will again disappear under the wharves. As northwest winds never blow very long at a time, of course Philadelphia will soon have water in its river once more, and then business can be resumed. It will take more than a change in the weather to help New York.

—Rapidly as the American bison has diminished in numbers since white men joined with the Indians in the work of reckless destruction, a few of the great creatures still survive, in freedom as well as in captivity, and the day of their complete extinction may not come for decades, perhaps not for a century. The wild or passenger pigeon has been less fortunate, or, rather, more unfortunate, than the buffalo. Within the memory of men still young these birds existed all over the country in literally unnumbered millions. Single flocks were seen so large that, even when moving at express-train speed, they covered the whole sky for hours as with a dense cloud. Lighting in a forest, their weight often worked more havoc with the trees than the severest of Winter storms, and in a day they could sweep broad fields as clean as though a prairie fire had traversed them. Yet the Smithsonian Institution announces that urgent appeals sent to many States and the active personal efforts of agents spurred to industry by the offer of a large reward have failed to bring in a single specimen of a bird which, only a few years ago, could be—and unfortunately was—killed by the wagonload with no better weapons than sticks. This result of their efforts has convinced the Smithsonian naturalists that the pigeons have gone to join the great auk, and they mourn the carelessness that has left the United States without even the poor solace to be found in a museum case full of well assorted and arranged specimens of the departed birds.

—Somehow the story of wrong and abuse told by the sailors of the brigantine Iona fails to excite the fierce and instant indignation such tales usually create in those more or less familiar with the methods of Captains and shipowners. Perhaps what the Iona's men say is true, but the details they supply are just a bit too picturesque, not to say fantastic, to win immediate belief. Starvation and maltreatment are commonplaces in the merchant marine, but they are to be expected during deep-sea voyages rather than on comparatively short trips, like that to Haiti and back. And Captains are not likely to apply either hard words or hard blows to their mate except in very unusual cases, nor is it customary for them needlessly to deprive their crews of a substance so cheap as water. THE TIMES has been ready enough to denounce the cruelty with which sailors are so often treated, and it has not been timid about fixing the responsibility for such treatment, but it is not ready to believe every yarn that comes from every forecastle, or to charge even one officer with indulging in brutality from sheer love of it.

PERSONAL.

—Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the sincerity of Emperor WILLIAM'S belief that he has a "divine right" to do anything he pleases than the arrival here through regular channels of detailed news about his prowess as a poultry butcher. Why he wishes to let the world know his skill in this line is a mystery too deep for solution, except, possibly, by persons of royal blood, and as the authorities available at the present moment include none of that description, no time will be wasted over it. There will be more of profit in considering, not whether the Kaiser did achieve the feat credited to him in a Berlin dispatch—that must be taken for granted—but whether the task he accomplished would be possible in the conditions known to ordinary mortals. The report is that the Kaiser shot 1,224 pheasants, at the rate of five birds per minute for the time of shooting. This is rapid work, and, if the "time of shooting" was continuous, the wonder is that the elderly young monarch had strength enough to complete his score. He must have blazed away for something over four hours, and even if he sat in an armchair and fired into coops as crowded with pheasants as elevated cars on the Third Avenue line are with passengers at 6 P. M., he must have performed a good deal of real work. And, by the way, some of the dispatches about this exploit contain the word "hunting." That is obviously an error of transmission, and the cable companies should see to it that their telegraphers are more careful.

—Mr. JOSEPH T. DERMODY can hardly be called an ornament to the police force of this city. That he should have awakened a certainly peaceful, and presumably virtuous, citizen with a demand for 50 cents might easily be forgiven, though it showed a precipitant confidence in the return of the good old times that speaks ill of the officer's sense of chronology. It is what he did after the citizen had refused to hand over the half-dollar that is fair subject of criticism. Mr. DERMODY put his knee on the recalcitrant one's chest, extracted his gold watch from his pocket, and walked off with it. This was really excessive vivacity; it was bad form, under the most charitable interpretation, and the officer guilty of it deserves serious reproof. Even in the best of the good old days, police rights did not reach this extension, and there is grave doubts if they will do so in the good time coming—after Jan. 1.

A Plea for the Birds.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Is it possible that the women of New York are going to be the last in the country to give up wearing birds on their hats? The merchants of Boston and Chicago have taken the lead in refusing to sell them. I saw in a paper recently that Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago had announced that they would no longer use in trimming hats the feathers of birds which were designated by the society organized for the protection of songbirds against the slaughter of milliners.

What a noble step! If the New York houses would do the same, what progress would be made! Women who now wear birds from thoughtlessness would no longer have the chance to purchase them. 'Tis painful to see such pretty girls as one meets every day, and whose faces look kind as well, with dead birds of every description on their hats. If they only stopped to think of the suffering they caused, I am sure they would be the first to give them up.

Then, too, how can Sunday-school teachers, who are supposed to teach the children to be kind to God's creatures, sit with hats ornamented in this way and expect the children to listen to their teachings? The little ones are very observing, and learn more by example than precept. Example is a great leader, and if those who have it in their power to do good would only exercise it, I am sure there would be a great stride made toward saving the birds.

Let all try, and let us hope that next season not one bird will be used for ornamentation. A. A. C.

New York, Nov. 15, 1897.

Lynch Law in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, in common with every one who reads, must deplore the condition in the South and the insecurity of white girls as much as the lynching. "Stop the crime!" say the legislators, but no one of them says how. Now, there is the daughter of an old friend of mine on one of your New York papers, who as a girl had to go to school through a piece of Jersey woodland. A gentleman met her one evening and asked her if she were not afraid. "Oh, no! she said, pulling a revolver. I always carry this, and Papa has taught me how to use it!"

If the Southern girls were carefully taught how to legally use revolvers, too, don't you think it would have a tendency to "stop the crime"?

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 14, 1897.

P. S.—The State might even provide the pistols.

NUGGETS.

On Fifth Avenue.

"Phwat do dhot soign rade?"
"Street closed."
"Shure, Oi t'ought it wor open."—Judge.

What It Lacked.

"There is something the matter with my bicycle," remarked the artist's wife.
Her husband pinched the tires.
"It needs atmosphere," he replied, as he got the tire pump ready for work.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Her Interest Awakened.

Mrs. Rawson—Why are you so glad that Bulwinkle was elected? I thought you never took any interest in politics.
Mrs. Hawkesworth—But my husband won enough on the result to buy me a new sealskin sacque.—Chicago News.

A Sordid Fellow.

Jinks—Of all mean, grasping men, I think Minks is the worst. I don't believe he ever gets his thoughts off of dollars and cents.
Blinks—What has he been doing?
Jinks—He's been asking me for a paltry ten dollars I borrowed of him some years ago.—New York Weekly.

Urban Simplicity.

She was from the city, but she wished her country friends to understand that she was not so green as they might imagine. When the honey was brought on to the table, she smiled in a gracious manner as she remarked carelessly, "Ah, I see you keep a bee."—Boston Transcript.

THE PUP'S LAMENT.

From The Chicago Post.

I am a fluffy poodle dog.
I love my human folks;
But oh! I'm tired of ribbon bows!
The tortures are no jokes.
I want to smell like other dogs,
And run among the boys;
And not be called, with snarl and sniff,
One of the Fauntleroys!

They wash my coat, they comb my curls,
They put me on a rug!
They have a sleeping-basket,
And they try to make me snug.
I like to be a dirty dog,
With mange and fleas galore;
This playing Doggie Fauntleroy
Is worse than being sore!

I love the hand that cleanses me,
And lick it when I can.
But soap and brush and bathtub
Can't make a dog a man!
They drive away each unwashed stray
That I would hail with joy.
I have to lick my lonely chops
And be a Fauntleroy!

Sometimes I think I'll run away
And turn a jolly tramp;
But then a dog has got a heart—
He can't be such a scamp!
I like to gnaw a dirty bone,
And wallow with the toy;
They feed me from a china plate—
Oh, I'm a Fauntleroy!

If dogs were made to act like folks
They soon might learn the tricks.
But dogs were made four-footed,
And to love in spite of kicks—
Here comes the comb to dress my curls!
I howl!—O why annoy?
Have pity on a cultured dog—
A wretched Fauntleroy!

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Production of an Extravaganza at the Casino.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

May Irwin in a New Play at the Bijou Theatre—Henry E. Dixey Appears as a Magician.

The title "comic opera" has been pretty thoroughly stretched in the last few years. It originally belonged to such works as Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and Rossini's "Barber of Seville." These are operas and they are comic; therefore they have a right to the title. Gilbert and Sullivan applied the name to their "Pinafore" and to their other works in the same class. This was an extension of the meaning of the title, for such productions as "Pinafore" and "Patience" might more fittingly be called comic operettas. Those who had respect for the significance of the old title began to wonder where it would land when it was applied to such things as "Wang" and its kind. Further cause for conjecture was given by the production at the Casino last night of a piece called "1999."

Stern justice would mete it severe condemnation if its claims to be a comic opera were recognized, but a play should not be condemned simply because its projectors give it a pretentious title. No one can fairly call "1999" a comic opera, or even an operetta. Its texture is altogether too slight and its artistic attempt altogether on too low a plane for that. At the best it is only an extravaganza. Now, there was a time when extravaganza was a very interesting, amusing, and praiseworthy form of entertainment. The wit and cleverness of John Brougham, for instance, were happily exercised in the construction of pieces of this type, and they afforded amusement of an innocent and healthful kind to even wise men.

It is possible that "1999" may, in the course of time and under the building-up processes now employed in theatres, develop into a creditable production. It did not make a serious impression last night, even as a piece of fooling. Its fundamental idea of New York at the end of the next century, with women attired in men's clothes and exercising all the prerogatives which the comic weeklies presume to be the dearest hope of equal suffragists, is a good one, and, in the hands of a clever librettist, might be made the groundwork for a series of genuinely funny incidents.

The book of "1999" is the work of Mr. Hermor Lee Ensign, who has not reached the possibilities of his germinal idea. He has labored under the delusion that the public desires fooling that is really foolish. The fact is that nonsense may be very bright and interesting. The book of "1999," as it stands at present, is not that. Its incidents are not ludicrously ridiculous—a very different thing—and its dialogue is of the cheapest kind. The action is mostly of the kind usually described as horseplay. There are some very pretty stage pictures, and the costumes and ingenious employment of electric lights add to the brilliancy of the grouping. The music of Richard Holst does not call for serious comment.

The performance was smooth and spirited, but not many members of the company displayed special ability. Mme. Mathilde Gottrelly made as much as possible out of a thankless part. Miss Waltzinger sang vigorously with a good voice, but with poor phrasing. The cast was as follows:

Alleophon.....Mr. Warwick Ganor
Alleosa.....Mr. Hugh Chilvers
Van Duzer Packer.....Mr. Ferris Hartman
Kip.....Mr. Ben Lodge
Alonzo.....Mr. Miro Delametta
Officious Official.....Mr. Tom Ricketts
His Trusty Men.....Mr. Will Spencer, Mr. Charles Cantor, Mr. John Cantor, Mr. Joe W. Harris
Mme. Brent.....Miss Clara Alene Jewell
Corona.....Miss Bertha Waltzinger
Electra.....Miss Claresse Agnew
Countess de Cordova.....Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly
Ziegali.....Miss Annie Wheatley
Titled Fortune Hunters.....Miss Florence Knight, Miss Alice May, Miss Rosalie Welles, Miss Lillian Bileman, Miss Anita Austin, Miss Margaret McDonald, Miss Lucille Sturgess, Miss Emma Janvier

MAY IRWIN IN A NEW FARCE.

"The Swell Miss Fitzwell" Is Inane, but Miss Irwin Conquers.

May Irwin's engagement at the Bijou Theatre is now a "fixture." She comes every year just before the annual sacrifice of turkeys and stays until the Spring floods are over. To the multitude she is the embodiment of joy, and she sings pseudo-darky songs in an irresistible way.

It is a matter of fact that Miss Irwin can act. In an hour when the minor drama, if not nearly the whole stage, is given over to men and women who can do many other noble things well enough—from imitating the popping of corks to turning double somersaults—that is a rare distinction. It is not her custom, though, to act much or to act long. She takes her audience into her confidence with knowing winks and sagacious, communicative grins soon after her first entrance; she carefully destroys any illusion that may be created by chance, or by casual and heedless practice of her art. Yet she is always agreeable, in her large, comely, buoyant way. She has lots of "personality." She is never a bore. She is not a bit of a "duffer."

The medium of Miss Irwin's reappearance last evening was a new farce written, it is said, by H. A. du Souchet, but most assuredly "edited," after the prodigious work of authorship was finished, aye, "edited" ruthlessly, and with a keen sense of the fun of that sort of thing, by some person not less audacious and merrily irresponsible than Miss Irwin herself. "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" is now in three acts; it may originally have been written in six. It would not be fair to say that the residuum is incomprehensible. One who has experience smiles at the quick transitions, the sudden following of result upon the heels of "preparation," the curious and impossible way in which things concatenate.

But it is all sufficiently intelligible. The trouble is that it is not the least interesting—as a play. One does not care at all for the characters represented, and this leaves his mind quite free to care somewhat for the persons who represent them. The first scene is the show room of a fashionable dressmaker, in which a blue silk waist on a wire frame is used as a closet for the whisky and soda, and a drink of brandy purchased for immediate consumption by a customer is charged on the bill, rendered to her husband, as "two yards of red ribbon." Here there are darkey songs. The second scene is a physician's office, and here Miss Irwin has fun with a stethoscope, and sings more darky songs. In the last scene there are still more darky songs, and some others, while a midsummer moon of unusual size is mirrored in a rippling stream and tiny electric lights twinkle in the bowers of the foreground. One might be more critical, but sternness is impossible under the melodious influence of "Honey on My Lips." The farce is inane, to be sure, but Miss Irwin is as bright as ever, and she is very well supported by Mr. Sparks, Mr. Martinetti, Mr. Burress, and a number of pretty women.

Marquis de Cagiac.....William Burress
Count de Cagiac.....Ignacio Martinetti
Countess de Cagiac.....May Irwin
O'Donovan Dugan.....Joseph M. Sparks
Rudolph Kleinagle.....Charles Jackson
Louise Laredo.....Alice Johnson
Col. Julio Laredo.....Ed Mack
Mlle. Otello.....Marion Giroux
Robinson Butts.....Roland Carter
Caroline Maguire.....Jane Burby
Sibyl.....Gussie Hart
Marie.....Julia Baird

DIXEY AS A MAGICIAN.

He Entertains a Large Audience with His Tricks and Personal Humor.

Mr. Dixey does the old sleight-of-hand tricks, and some new ones, with graceful ease, and he has the gift of gab and the fund of personal humor required to keep a large company of spectators in high spirits while he is fooling them. This is the essential thing. Dexterity is not rare, nor is the faculty of being entertaining, but the two are so infrequently combined in the same person that there are never many successful "magicians." If Dixey sticks at his new trade, he ought to revive something of the vogue of Robert Heller, who was a comedian and mimic, as well as a prestidigitator.

Mr. Dixie's first appearance in this city as a "magician" attracted a crowd to the Garden Theatre last evening. His entertainment was divided into five short parts, two being devoted to old-fashioned sleight-of-hand, while one was an interlude of dance, song, and mimicry. The other two were given up to the exhibition of mechanical tricks, and in these Mr. Dixey did not seem quite at his ease. A sense of humor, perhaps, hurts rather than helps the "magician" in such episodes. It may even make him feel ridiculous unless it is held, for the time being, severely in check. For in these mechanical illusions the principal performer is really of no use at all. The trick would proceed to its startling climax even if he remained in his dressing room. But, taken as a whole, Mr. Dixey's new entertainment was very successful.

MME. SEMBRICH'S PLANS.

The Idea of Giving Operas in New York Is Abandoned.

Mme. Sembrich, after considering at length the advisability of giving some of her favorite operas in New York this season, has abandoned the idea. She says it is impossible to get suitable artists.

The subject was thoroughly discussed with Maurice Grau, who advised Mme. Sembrich, her husband, Prof. Stengler, and Manager Hirschberg not to make the effort, as without the best talent obtainable the patronage of the New York public is hard to secure.

To-night the concert tour will begin in Philadelphia. After that she will be heard in Boston, assisted by William Lavin, Signor Carbone, and Signor Campanari in concert and "The Barber." Mme. Sembrich will then return to New York to give her last Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, prior to her departure for the tour which terminates on the Pacific coast, where she is to begin her concerts about Jan. 1 at the New California Theatre.

It is very likely Mme. Sembrich will sing at several social affairs in the early part of February, and perhaps two or three song recitals will be given.

"The Magdalene."

"The Magdalene" is the title of a play in four acts by E. M. Alfriend, which was received without enthusiasm by a small audience at the Murray Hill Theatre last evening. Mr. Alfriend calls it a "problem play." Mr. Murtha will doubtless find it a problem hard to solve and soon "give it up."

Nance O'Neill, the hard working young "leading lady" of Mr. Murtha's company, is the Magdalen, who, like Wilkie Collins's Mercy Merrick, marries a clergyman and is forgiven.

M. Pugno's First Appearance.

M. Pugno, the eminent piano virtuoso, will make his first appearance in New York at the second Seidl subscription concert, to be given on Thursday at the Astoria. M. Ysaye will play the viola obligato in the Pilgrims' March from the "Harold" symphony.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax works collection is kept freshly up to date, while the cinematograph also exhibits moving views of present interest. The orchestral concerts in the Winter Garden are excellent.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—No changes have recently been made in the excellent programme which, however, will shortly be changed altogether. Vesta Tilley and "The Glad Hand" will both vanish after another fortnight.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Dick, Dick, and Dicky, the acrobats; Musical Dale, the "Faust" ballet, Marie Lloyd's songs, Pablo Dias, Alice Atherton, Rombello, Anna Held, and the De Kock troupe of acrobats are in this week's bill.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—That merry band of diminutive entertainers, the German Lilliputians, were well received in Harlem last night, and their performances in "The Fair at Midgettown" were received with laughter and applause.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Joseph Wheelock, long esteemed as Romeo and Claude, is acting at Proctor's this week, in a short play by Robert Hilliard, called "For the Defendant." The famous Billy Emerson, Lina Pantzer, and the Northern Troupe are also in the bill.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Clara Morris is at the Pleasure Palace this week, acting, in her familiar way, the "woman with a past" in "Blind Justice." Another "star," with years of experience and large popularity to his account is Gus Williams, and a music hall performer of the present moment, Florrie West, shares the honors with them.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This week's bill is unusually good, the singing of Marie Tavary, and the comic acting of A. W. Filson, Lee Errol, Herbert Cawthorne, and Susie Forester being happily contrasted with the many other features of a well-arranged variety performance. The biograph is still on exhibition, and the antics of Fillis's educated dogs are very amusing.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Shakespeare's mature and beautiful romantic drama, "Cymbeline," is on view in Mr. Pitou's west side theatre this week, with the series of beautiful pictures of Cambrian landscape and early British architecture painted by Walter Burridge, Homer Emens, and other good artists, by way of scenic setting. The equipment of dress, armor, weapons, &c., is also complete and handsome. Dramatically speaking, Margaret Mather's consistent and powerful portrayal of Imogen is the centre of attraction. This production of "Cymbeline" is well worth seeing.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Salt of the Earth," which has been in rehearsal at the Garrick, is to have its first presentation in Washington on Nov. 29.

The performance of opera comique and ballet at the Astoria early in December will be conducted by Paul Steindorff, permission having been obtained by Augustin Daly.

The thirteenth annual benefit of New York Lodge, No. 1, of Elks at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday promises to be a most successful affair. Prominent among those who will take part in the entertainment are Anna Held, "Lew" Docksitader, Vesta Tilley, Ross and Fenton, Griffith brothers, and many others.

Lottie Collins will be a prominent feature of the triple bill which Charles Frohman will offer at the Garden Theatre the week of Nov. 29. The other features of the bill will be "The First Born," with the original company in the cast, and a one-act play entitled "Indian Summer," in which Miss May Buckley, George Osborn, Hugo Toland, and Miss Kate Meek will appear.

Chief McCullagh endeavored to enforce the music hall law last night by placing under arrest the proprietors of the Harlem Music Hall, Messrs. Hurtig, Seaman, and Tuck, and George Blumenthal. He had them appear before Magistrate Hedges, who dismissed the case on the same grounds as that taken by Magistrate Kudlich two weeks ago in the cases of other music halls.

The new melodrama, "The White Heather," which will be produced at the Academy of Music next Monday, will have a cast equally remarkable for noted names with that of "The Sporting Duchess." They include Rose Coghlan, Olive May, Amelia Bingham, Francis Carlyle, Robert Cotton, S. Miller Kent, Harry Harwood, and Louis Baker.

This is the last week in which Richard Mansfield will be seen in "The Devil's Disciple." Next week, when he will present his repertoire, Miss Marguerite Hall will sing Jessica's song, "To Silvia," in "The Mer

SAYS DREYFUS IS INNOCENT

M. Scheurer-Kestner Writes that He Submitted Proofs Exonerating Him to Gen. Billot.

COMTE ESTERHAZY SUSPECTED

Supposed to be the Officer Who Has Been Asked to Resign on Account of Continued Leaking of Military Secrets.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, who has been agitating for a reopening of the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the former Captain of artillery now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life for selling important French military plans to agents of a foreign power, has written a letter to the newspapers in which he asserts that on Oct. 30 he presented to the French Minister for War, Gen. Billot, documents proving the prisoner innocent. M. Scheurer-Kestner adds that the Minister promised to make an inquiry into the matter, and also undertook to communicate to M. Scheurer-Kestner the result within a fortnight, pledging the latter to silence in the meanwhile.

Continuing, M. Scheurer-Kestner explains that this is the reason of his misunderstood silence; but, as the fortnight has elapsed without the Minister for War communicating with him, he now repeats, without fear of contradiction, that he showed the Minister documents which easily establish the culpability of another than Dreyfus.

The letter of M. Scheurer-Kestner caused considerable excitement in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies, and it is predicted that the Cabinet will discuss the situation tomorrow and issue a pronouncement on the subject.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, in a recent letter to Gen. Billot, declared that a rich and titled officer, well known in Paris society, had been requested to resign in consequence of the continued leaking of military secrets since ex-Capt. Dreyfus was deported. Furthermore, he declared that this officer was the author of the unsigned letter which led to the condemnation of Capt. Dreyfus.

The newspapers to-morrow will publish the letter which the brother of ex-Capt. Dreyfus sent to Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, denouncing Comte Esterhazy, who answers the foregoing description of the author of the unsigned letter.

DR. CARL PETERS PUNISHED.

The African Explorer Dismissed from the German Service for Cruelty to Natives.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that the court-martial has confirmed the sentence of the lower court upon Dr. Carl Peters, former German High Commissioner in Africa, ex-Chairman of the German Colonial Society, and the well-known African explorer, charged with extreme cruelty, and even worse offenses, to natives while he was Commissioner in Africa in 1891.

Dr. Peters is dismissed from the German service, and has been ordered to pay the entire costs of the prosecution.

The trial of Dr. Peters began in private before the Disciplinary Court for German Protectorates last April. The indictment charged him, first, with arbitrarily hanging a negro boy in 1891, and with hanging a negro girl in 1892; second, with unjustly making war upon Chief Malamia in November, 1891, and, third, with furnishing incorrect reports to the German authorities. These offenses were alleged to have been committed in German East Africa.

Dr. Peters protested that he was not guilty and affirmed his belief that, in his official capacity, he was vested with the power of life or death over all the negroes on the station except those who were members of the German Colonial force. He admitted having undertaken extensive campaigns against his instructions; but he contended that the situation at the time was dangerous, as an attack upon the part of the Wanengos, Chief Malamia's tribe, was feared. He claimed he was obliged to inflict the death penalty in the cases specified in order to save German prestige when the station house was broken into, the question of sex being entirely unconsidered. Lieut. Pachmann and Janke testified in support of Dr. Peters.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, on March 13 of last year, created a great sensation in the Reichstag by accusing Dr. Peters of hanging the negro and negress without trial to the nearest tree because they had taken a fancy to each other, of which Dr. Peters disapproved.

Subsequent to this statement the English Bishop Tucker, in East Africa, declined to receive Dr. Peters, saying that he would have nothing to do with a murderer. Dr. Peters thereupon wrote to the Bishop that he was married to the negress according to the African custom, and therefore had a right to put her to death for unfaithfulness.

Dr. Kayser, Director of the Colonial Department, replying to Herr Bebel in the Reichstag on the occasion referred to, expressed doubts whether African travelers and explorers could be judged according to European standards. This apologetic observation was greeted with shouts of "Scandalous," "Robber," "Murderer!"

BYE-ELECTION IN DEPTFORD.

A. H. A. Morton, Conservative, Elected by a Reduced Vote.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A Parliamentary bye-election was held to-day in the Borough of Deptford, London, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the late member, Charles John Darling, Q. C., to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in succession to the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins.

The result was the victory of Mr. Arthur H. A. Morton, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidate. The polling was as follows:

Arthur H. A. Morton, Conservative and Liberal-Unionist	5,317
J. Williams Benn, Liberal and Radical	4,993
Conservative and Liberal-Unionist majority	324

These figures represent a Liberal and Radical gain. At the general election in 1895, in a total poll of 10,069, Mr. Darling carried the borough for the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Party by a majority of 1,229 over his Liberal and Radical opponent, Mr. T. J. Macnamara. In to-day's election, in a total poll of only 231 less than that of 1895, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist majority showed an absolute falling off of 905 votes; while the vote cast for Mr. Benn, the Liberal and Radical candidate, exceeded that cast for Mr. Macnamara, the Radical candidate of 1895, by 568 votes. This increase in the Liberal and Radical strength, taken in connection with a similar increase in the various Parliamentary by-elections that have been held during the present Autumn, is significant.

Mr. Morton, in his published address to the electorate, put himself forward as "a stanch supporter of the government of Lord Salisbury, which, during two difficult years has pursued a firm and pacific policy in foreign and colonial affairs, relieved taxation, and carried measures of well-considered and progressive reform." He claimed, as among the services rendered to the country by Lord Salisbury, "the treaty in furtherance of the general principles of arbitration in international disputes," and he favored old-age pensions for the deserving poor, increased powers of local authorities for the better housing of the working classes, and power to local authorities to advance money to workingmen to enable them to become the owners of their own houses."

Mr. Benn, the defeated Liberal and Radical candidate, was the Liberal and Radical candidate for the St. George's Division of Tower Hamlets, London, in the general election of 1895 against Mr. Harry H. Marks, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidate, who defeated him by four votes. Mr. Benn charged that his successful opponent had been guilty of irregularities in his canvass, and he instituted legal proceedings, which proved very costly and somewhat sensational, but which terminated recently in favor of Mr. Marks.

Abolition of the Sugar Bounties.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The St. James's Gazette says that negotiations are on foot between Austria, France, and Germany in regard to the opportuneness of convening an international conference to secure a general agreement for the dimunition or abolition of the sugar bounties.

GERMAN TARS LAND IN CHINA.

To Force the Government to Make Reparation for the Murder of Missionaries.

COLOGNE, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Berlin says that the sailors and marines belonging to the German cruiser Division, off the coast of China, have made a landing in force at Kiaochan Bay, the nearest port to Yen-Chu-Fu, in the southern part of the Chinese Province of Shan-Tun, where the German missionaries were recently murdered, with the view of forcing the Government of China completely to satisfy the demands of Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Neueste Nachrichten, referring to the landing in force at Kiaochan Bay, Province of Shan-Tun, China, of sailors and marines belonging to the German cruiser division, with a view of forcing the Chinese Government to make reparation for the murder of German missionaries, says:

"Kiaochan Bay will afford an excellent base for the German fleet in East Asian waters. It has long been regarded in German commercial circles as a worthy object of German ambition. Moreover, as the English interests lie further south and the Russian further north, German occupation of the bay need not affect them. Germany did not join France and Russia in settling the differences between China and Japan in order to strengthen Russian and French interests, but rather to promote her own, which can only be secured by the occupation of a harbor suitable for the German mercantile marine and navy."

The Post declares that the Government intends to press the claims against China in the "most emphatic manner," and also to demand guarantees against a repetition of such outrages.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The German cruiser division at Kiaochan Bay consists of the flagship Kaiser, with 644 men; the second-class cruisers Irene and Princess William, each with 365 men, and the third class cruiser Arcona, with 208 men. The division is under the command of Rear Admiral von Diederichs. It is doubtful whether the occupation of Kiaochan, if effected, will last long, as Russia has been negotiating for the cession of Kiaochan Bay and Tsila Bay in order to use them as naval ports.

LOSS OF THE RUTHERGLEN.

Thrown on Her Beam Ends by the Cargo Shifting—Nine Hours Taken to Transfer Her Men.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—Particulars have just been received of the wreck of the British steamer Rutherglen, Capt. English, from New York on Oct. 26 for Plymouth, which, as cabled on Saturday afternoon last, foundered when 330 miles west of the Fastnet Light. Her crew was picked up by the Norwegian bark Hermanos, and reached Crookhaven, twenty-one miles from Skibbereen, on Saturday. The Rutherglen, it is now added, after leaving New York, encountered a series of gales, which raised mountainous seas.

The steamer labored so heavily that her cargo shifted; but the crew was able to right her for a time, when the Rutherglen was thrown upon her beam ends, her cargo shifted again, and she listed so much that her sails, set to steady her, were sometimes submerged. Matters went from bad to worse until, on Tuesday, the steamer was filling with water when she was sighted by the Hermanos, which immediately bended her course toward her. As it was decided to be impossible to save the Rutherglen, Capt. English came to the conclusion that it was best to abandon her, and he began to lower away a lifeboat. But two lifeboats were smashed against the steamer's side and washed away before any success attended his efforts. Then a third lifeboat was launched, and succeeded in getting away from the steamer, but was stove in, and sank just as it ran alongside the bark. Happily, all the struggling men were hauled on board the Hermanos.

The boats of the Hermanos were then lowered, and they made five trips before all the members of the Rutherglen's crew were rescued. Some idea of the difficulty of this task may be gathered from the fact that it took nine hours to rescue all the crew of the British steamer. The latter numbered twenty-eight men in all.

Capt. English reports that on the Wednesday after leaving New York an east-bound Hamburg steamer, with a green, white, and green funnel, was asked to take off the crew of the Rutherglen, but refused even to slow.

The Hermanos was outward bound to Martinique, but she was obliged to put into Crookhaven in order to land the shipwrecked crew.

WRECKAGE ON THE ATLANTIC.

Italian Bark Esperia Passes Thousands of Casks of Petroleum.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—The Italian bark Esperia, Capt. Mortola, from Philadelphia, on Oct. 9, for Cork, which has just arrived here, reports having traversed during her trip across the Atlantic thousands of casks of petroleum, cabin doors, ship beams, &c. Some of the casks were marked "Lisbon."

BUBONIC PLAGUE'S RAVAGES.

Ninety-four Deaths and 634 Cases in the Hospitals of Poona.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.—The bubonic plague shows no abatement in the Poona District. Within the last forty-eight hours there have been 134 new cases reported and 94 deaths. Six hundred and thirty victims of the disease are now in the hospital at Poona. Business in several of the principal streets is suspended, and the town is being rapidly deserted by the inhabitants.

SNOW AND GALE IN BRITAIN.

Sudden Change to Cold Weather in England and Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The temperature, which was high all last week, in many places the thermometers registering 60° to 70°, due, it has been claimed, to the proximity of meteors, suddenly became colder yesterday evening, and this morning snow has fallen in many parts of Scotland and the north of England.

In addition, the east coast is swept by a severe gale, causing the shipping to seek shelter at various ports.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA AT ODDS.

Tension Over the Czar's Efforts to Control Korean Customs.

LONDON, Nov 15.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says serious tension exists between Japan and Russia owing to the latter's efforts to control the Korean customs, and that some of the leading Japanese Ministers are urging the adoption of strong measures, even to the extent of war with Russia.

It, it is added, the Marquis Ito discountenances this step and urges instead that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan make joint representations to Russia on the subject of Korea.

SLAVE RAIDS IN WEST AFRICA.

British Niger Constabulary Goes to Arku to Restore Order.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Nov. 15.—Acting under instructions from the British Niger Company, Major Arnold, in command of 180 men belonging to the Niger Constabulary, with field guns and Maxim rapid-fire guns, has gone to Arku to restore order in that territory.

The slave-raiding Prince of Idau, who is intrenched in a place four days' march from the River Arku, has for a month past been raiding the Akpoto tribes for sixty miles around his headquarters.

BIG STRIKE HELPS AMERICA.

ABERDEEN, Nov. 15.—James Bryce, Liberal, Member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, former President of the Board of Trade and author of "The American Commonwealth," addressing a meeting of his constituents here to-day and referring to the great strike in the engineering trades said the observations which he had recently made in the United States convinced him that several branches of British engineering had already gone to the United States, and that a continuance of this curtailment of work would be serious alike to the workers and employers of Great Britain.

Kaiser Visits Prince Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Emperor William paid a lengthy visit to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, this afternoon.

BRAVE MEN AT DARGAI RIDGE.

Details of the Advance of Gordon Highlanders Against the Intrenched Tribesmen.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The newspapers of this city have just received graphic details by mail of the recapture of Dargai Ridge by the Gordon Highlanders on Oct. 20, during which that regiment exhibited remarkable dash and courage.

When Gen. Kempster ordered the Gordon Highlanders to the front the time had arrived for desperate action, for it was then 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the dead and wounded were lying thick on every side. Over 100 men had already fallen, and the enemy were shouting their defiance and waving their battle flags and beating their drums, confident of the impregnability of their position and certain of their success.

Rapidly forming his men, and, after his now historic speech, "Men of the Gordon Highlanders: Our General says that position must be taken at all costs. The Gordon Highlanders will take it." Col. Mathias, the commander of the Highlanders, dashed out at the head of his gallant regiment and in a moment they were across, carrying every one with them in the impetuosity of their onrush, and storming the ridge with a resolution that was resistless and beating down all opposition.

When Col. Mathias gave the order to advance, he and his officers leaped into the open and the pipers of the Highlanders followed, striking up "Cock of the North," and with a shout the leading company of kilted men was into the fire zone. A stream of lead swept over, through, and past them, bullets churning up the dust which half hid the rushing bodies.

Piper Findlater, blowing his loudest and best, was among the first to show the way across that deadly strip of ground, and when, after traversing but a few yards, he was laid low by a shot through both legs, he managed to prop himself up against a boulder and continued with unabated energy to play "Cock of the North," animating his comrades by the familiar, stirring music of his beloved pipes.

But the fire of the enemy was most deadly, the leading line melted away, and it seemed that the Gordon Highlanders would be annihilated. More men, however, sprang into the passage, and the leaders struggled across to the cover. Then there was a lull, and, as one paper remarks, "one had time to see how cruel had been the slaughter."

Then, with a second cheer, the mixed troops, Highlanders, Dorsetshires, Ghurkas, Derbyshires, and Sikhs, streamed across, and the enemy, seeing the barrier had been swept away, left their loopholes and rock barricades and fled precipitately down the reverse slopes, without waiting for the line of cold steel which was then nearly on the crest of the ridge.

Piper Findlater has been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Capt. Robinson of the Ghurkas also acted with the greatest gallantry. After leading his men across the fire zone to the cover, and finding the force there insufficient, he returned over the death trap alone, and was mortally wounded while leading the second rush of Ghurkas to support the first body of that regiment.

CAPT. RASTOPOULO CASHIERED.

Greek Officer Convicted of Negligence in the Torpedo Scandal.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.—The Disciplinary Court is investigating the torpedo scandal. It has cashiered Capt. Rastopoulo on the charge of culpable negligence, and has ordered that Capt. Anastasi, the construction engineer, be court-martialed.

TURKEY YIELDS TO AUSTRIA.

She Agrees to Dismiss Officials in Adana and Salute the Flag.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—According to a special dispatch from Vienna, the Turkish Government, in reply to the demands of Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Porte, for the dismissal of the Vali of Adana, Asia Minor, and of the Mutessarif of Mersina, the Port of Adana, for the recent indignities offered to the Austrian merchant Brazzafolli, agent at Mersina of the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company, has agreed to dismiss both officials and to salute the Austrian flag. The incident is now closed.

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The commanders of two Austrian warships had received instructions to bombard Mersina in case the Turkish Government delayed giving satisfaction for the indignity beyond next Thursday at noon."

TRADE WITH MADAGASCAR.

American Exports and Imports Compared with English and French.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The report of Gen. Gallieni, Governor General of Madagascar, on the trade of the island for 1896, shows that American imports amounted in value to 2,486,000f., compared with 5,749,000f. for England and 3,280,000f. for France. The value of imported American textile fabrics for that year was 2,150,000f., as compared with 551,000f. for France."

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

English Papers Say Laurier's Visit Will Not Change Their Relations.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The afternoon newspapers devote editorial articles to-day to the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, to Washington. They are generally in the sense of those of The Pall Mall Gazette, namely, "that the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make the relations between the United States and Canada closer is a dream."

The Globe declares "the statesmen at Washington have played their cards badly and they know it. Canada has learned the lesson of patriotic independence and self-reliance, and the magnificent discoveries of gold which promise her in the near future an enormous increase of population have confirmed her in the just confidence that with the mother country at her back she needs no American assistance in the work of carving out for herself an honorable and prosperous career."

RUSSIA'S LEGATION IN BADEN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Strong protests are made in certain quarters against the proposal of the Russian Government, recently announced by an imperial ukase, to appoint a permanent Charge d'Affaires at Carlsruhe. A Bismarckian journal asks, 'What is the object of these foreign posts of observation on German soil? That, twenty-six years after the establishment of the German Empire, foreign missions in the smaller Courts are increasing, instead of diminishing, is a serious symptom. The time will soon come back for foreign countries to attempt to gain advantages by diplomatic intrigue at German Courts, which are already too much affected by foreign elements.'

"The Neueste Nachrichten goes so far as to express the opinion that the establishment of the legation is 'ten times more symptomatic of the decline of national prestige than all the Clerical and anti-Prussian chatter in the Chamber at Munich.'"

Duke of Marlborough as Godfather.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Duke of Marlborough stood godfather to the daughter of Lord and Lady Churchill of Cornbury Park, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, to-day. The Queen was represented by the Dowager Lady Churchill and the Marchioness of Lorne, Princess Louise. The Countess of Lonsdale was godmother of the infant.

Academy of Design Exhibition.

The rain reduced the attendance considerably at the public opening of the National Academy of Design exhibition yesterday. It is the sixteenth Autumn exhibition, and will continue until Dec. 18. The halls were well filled with paintings, sculptures, and miniatures, which number 431 works.

Exhibition of Silverware.

A free exhibition of fine art specimens in silverware was opened yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The exhibition, which will continue throughout the week, contains several hundred specimens of the silversmith's art. A large number of people were present at yesterday's opening.

Delyannists Elect a President.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.—M. Romas, the Delyannist candidate, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 83 to 64. Eleven Deputies refrained from voting.

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS DEAD

The American Dentist Who Helped Empress Eugenie in Her Flight Expires in Paris.

A FRIEND OF CROWNED HEADS

He Was Intrusted with Many Messages to Royal Patients, and Made the Silver Tube Which Prolonged Emperor Frederick's Life.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist who facilitated the flight of the Empress Eugénie from Paris in 1870 died suddenly here yesterday evening.

He never recovered from the shock of his wife's death. He died of angina pectoris after twenty-four hours' illness.

No American has ever had a more remarkable career in Europe than Dr. Thomas W. Evans. He was born in Philadelphia about seventy-five years ago, and went to Paris in 1842, where he soon became a favorite of royalty through his advanced methods and skill in his profession. He attended to the teeth of the Emperor Napoleon, Empress Eugénie, the members of their Court and household, and, excepting Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Turkey, of every sovereign in Europe, as well as of many royal personages. He was a man of graceful manners and many accomplishments. A French writer who saw him just before the Franco-Prussian war thus described him:

"Monsieur le Docteur Evans is an extremely handsome and well-made little man. His features, though large, are so neatly cut as almost to give them a pretty character. An English tailor dresses him in the best style. He always in the day time looks the man of business, although it is easy to see that he is used to rubbing shoulders with the foremost personages in the world. A tincture of American independence runs through his quiet manner. In smiling, he shows, as if unintentionally—and it may be sans intention—a white and even set of teeth. A small and nicely-shaped hand manipulates the instruments of torture with firm dexterousness."

Dr. Evans accumulated a fortune of $35,000,000 largely through the favor of Napoleon, and resided in a magnificent house, 43 Bois de Boulogne, which is one of the landmarks to Americans in Paris.

When he went abroad in 1842 dentistry was in a crude state, and Europe was far behind America in advancement. Dr. Evans practically introduced gold fillings in teeth in Europe. He knew Mlle. de Montijo, who became the Empress Eugénie, from girlhood, and soon after the coup d'état which placed Napoleon III. on the throne of France he attracted the attention of the Court and soon had a monopoly of its practice. He was a personal friend of the Emperor and of the Empress, and at their breakfast table or in the boudoir enjoyed their confidence. The information he thus acquired regarding the development of Paris and other matters enabled him to buy real estate in the suburbs which brought him a handsome profit when the boulevards later were constructed.

Placing entire trust in Dr. Evans, Louis Napoleon began to employ him as a sort of secret envoy with other crowned heads. Occult diplomacy was a mania with the Emperor, and the American became the direct link between the Tuileries and the Continental potentates who sat in his dental chair.

But Dr. Evans was best known for his rescue of the Empress Eugénie from a Paris mob after the disaster of Sedan in 1870. As the Tuileries were threatened with attack the Empress and Mme. Le Breton attempted to escape in a cab when they discovered that they had only a few francs between them. They were driven to the doctor's residence, where they were disguised in some of Mrs. Evans's clothing, and the next day were driven out of the city as two feeble female patients of the doctor whom he was taking to their home in Neuilly.

In the civil war Dr. Evans proved of great value to the United States by representing to the Emperor that the South could not win. To inform the French Government in a trustworthy manner on this subject the doctor made a journey to Washington. His information and advice probably had much to do with preventing French intervention by force of arms in favor of the Confederacy.

When Emperor Frederick of Germany, father of the present Emperor, was on his deathbed, Sir Morell Mackenzie and Prof. Bergmann, his English and German physicians, said he could not live, as he was choking to death. Dr. Evans, who was also in attendance, knew that a tube inserted in the patient's throat would save his life. But no tube was to be had in the emergency, and there was no way of obtaining one in time. Dr. Evans made one out of a Genoese medal, the silver of which was very fine. He worked half a night over the tube, and when it was finished he placed it in the Emperor's throat with the result that he lived ninety days longer.

The doctor had every kind of decoration except the insignia of the English and Prussian orders and the Golden Fleece. The orders he received number over 200. He refused the gift of the Black Eagle from the King of Prussia.

Dr. Evans visited this country again in 1876 to attend the Centennial Exposition, and he came again last Summer. His last visit was to make preparations to leave the principal part of his fortune to charitable and educational institutions.

His wife died a few months ago in Paris. When he came to this country he brought her body with him for burial in Philadelphia. They were without children.

MONEY LEFT FOR CHARITY.

Dr. Evans to be Buried Beside His Wife in Philadelphia.

Arthur E. Valois of 22 Broad Street, who for years had been Dr. Evans's attorney, said yesterday:

"There is no doubt that the doctor was worth several millions—It has been said about $35,000,000, but I place that a little too high. Whether there is a will is not yet known, but I do not think a man of such large affairs would die intestate. Of course we will not know for several days. His heirs are Rudolph Evans, eighty-five years old, of Washington, D. C.; his niece Miss Gertrude Muller of 4011 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, with whom the doctor lived when in America, and several nephews. Two of the latter are abroad, and how many there are in this country I cannot say."

When Dr. Evans was here he visited Princeton and had a long conference with C. C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He told Mr. Harrison that it had been his intention for many years to start one or more dental colleges in this country. He was in love with his profession, and did much to help young men ambitious to learn the profession. He also visited Mr. Moss of Indianapolis, former Consul General to Paris, and Bishop Whipple and Archbishop Ireland in St. Paul. He spoke of leaving a large legacy for either a charitable institution or a dental college in the State of Minnesota, saying that it should be under their supervision. He had a great friendship and admiration for both prelates.

"Dr. Evans was interested in several philanthropic institutions in Paris. He built the La Fayette Home in the Rue de la Pont, which is for young American girls studying music, painting, or any of the arts abroad. This was first established with a capacity of 100, but so popular did it become that Dr. Evans last year began the construction of a six-story addition, which will be done Dec. 25. This will increase the capacity to 300."

Mr. Valois was asked if Dr. Evans's body would be brought to this country.

"Very likely," he replied. "Dr. Evans buried his wife last June in Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia, and he frequently expressed the wish to be buried beside her. There will be a funeral ceremony in Paris, and when the body comes here, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, of which Dr. Evans was a member.

"Although he lived abroad for over forty years, Dr. Evans was an American citizen. His sympathies were always American, and he had a great affection for the land of his birth. That his wishes will be respected and his burial be made here there is practically no doubt."

DEATH OF G. A. BRANDRETH.

Head of a Well-Known Manufacturing Company and Prominent in the Affairs of His Town.

SING SING, Nov. 15.—George A. Brandreth, President of the Brandreth Pill and Porous Plaster Company, died at his home here this evening. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, the first compounder of Brandreth's pills, which made the name known in all parts of the country. Upon his father's death, although a lawyer, Mr. Brandreth succeeded to the business, and became the head of the manufacturing company. He was seventy years old. Fatty degeneration of the heart caused death. He was the leading citizen of Sing Sing, gave liberally to charity, and was known far and wide for his generosity. In the affairs of Sing Sing he took an active interest and headed almost every movement for its improvement.

For more than a quarter of a century he was a member of the Board of Education and was its leading spirit. For years he was a village trustee, and was many times President of the Board. He was elected again and again to the State Legislature, and for years was a delegate to each State and National Convention of the Republican Party.

He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward. Four daughters were born to them. His second wife was a Miss Annie Ashton. They had no children. One of Mr. Brandreth's daughters is the wife of Lieut. Henry Barup, United States Army, Military Attaché of the United States Legation at Paris. Another is a daughter of John I. Kane, Postmaster of this place; another is Mrs. Frederick A. Potter, wife of the son of Alonzo Potter, and the fourth is Mrs. Francis Larkin, Jr.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

John Mercer Langston.

Ex-Congressman John Mercer Langston died in Washington last night. Mr. Langston was born in Louisa County, Va., in 1830, and became before his death perhaps the most prominent member of the negro race in America.

His history was romantic to a degree. His father was his master and his mother a slave woman—a bright mulatto. Telling the story of his own life some years ago, he said his memory could just reach back to the days when, as a slave boy, he played with the other negro children on an old Virginia plantation. Then came the death of his mother, which he faintly recollected, and a long journey to the West, on his way to Ohio, then called the Western Reserve, where his father sent him and his two older brothers after emancipating them.

In Ohio, young Langston was placed by the care of his father with a family named Gooch, formerly of Virginia. By them he was treated with the greatest kindness, and being nearly white, he soon not only forgot all about his former playmates on the plantation, but the fact of having a trace of negro blood in his veins, during this time he was commonly called Johnny Gooch, not having taken his father's name.

When he was ten years old, however, Mr. Gooch prepared to remove to Missouri, and young Langston, begging to accompany the family, set out with him. The canalboat by which they were traveling suffered some accident, and during the delay which followed, officers overtook the party and arrested Mr. Gooch on the charge of forcibly abducting a negro child from the district. Young Langston's older brothers had heard of his removal and employed Allen G. Thurman, then a young lawyer, as counsel. This was one of Mr. Thurman's first cases at the bar.

The Judge finally decided that Gooch could not remove the boy from the State of Ohio, and held that by his removal to another State he forfeited his guardianship, upon which the Court would have to assume responsibility for the boy. His father having provided a sum of money (about $15,000) for his care, young Langston was then placed at school in Cincinnati, where he was graduated with honors in 1849, and afterward took a theological course of three years. Finishing this, he entered Walker's Law School in Cincinnati, and was finally admitted to the bar.

Mr. Langston was successful in the practice of his profession, but soon began to take an active interest in the stirring politics of the day and developed into a successful campaign speaker for the Republican Party. When the war commenced he raised by his own efforts two colored regiments, but declined the Colonelship of one of them.

In 1866 Gen. O. O. Howard, who was at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, appointed Mr. Langston chief inspector of the schools for colored children in the South. He also organized councils of the Union League among the colored people.

When Howard University was founded in Washington Mr. Langston was placed in charge of the law department, and upon the retirement of Gen. Howard from the Presidency he was elected to the vacant place. Declining the position of Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, which was offered him by President Johnson in 1867, he devoted himself to the interests of Howard University until 1876, when he was appointed Minister to Haiti and San Domingo by President Hayes. He filled this position until the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884, when he resigned and returned home.

After his return to the United States Prof. Langston removed to Petersburg, Va., and became President of a colored college at that place. He soon began to take an active interest in Virginia politics, and was one of the three colored members of the Fifty-first Congress, having been seated after a spirited contest, on Sept. 23, 1890.

Prof. Langston had honors conferred upon him by several colleges and universities, and received several honorary memberships from scientific and literary societies in foreign countries.

Prof. Langston was a man of striking personal appearance. Of about medium height, he was slight and graceful of figure, with the complexion of a creole. His features were good, betraying no African characteristics, and his hair and beard, which were allowed to grow long, were snow white at the time of his death. He was a man of great dignity of manner, weighing his words with great deliberation, and addressing every one with whom he had intercourse with extreme courtesy.

John Jameson.

Col. John Jameson, the General Manager of the Union Construction Company, and General Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service under President Arthur, died Sunday at 350 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Col. Jameson was born in Albany in 1841. His family removed to Wisconsin in 1847, the seventeen days' journey being made by canalboat to Buffalo, and thence by the great lakes. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the volunteer service as a private in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, and in 1862 was transferred, with his company, to Battery A, First Wisconsin Artillery, in which he held all commissions from Junior Second Lieutenant to Senior First Lieutenant. Serving through the war, from the first Bull Run, he was, on Sept. 5, 1865, mustered out of the service with his company, after declining a commission in the regular army.

Upon leaving the army he entered the service of the United States Post Office Department as a route agent, and advanced through the different grades until, in 1884, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service by President Arthur. At the close of the Arthur Administration he declined an appointment as Major and Paymaster in the regular army, and remained in the Railway Mail Service until 1887, when he resigned to accept a position in the management of the company then engaged in the construction of the electrical subways in New York. Since that time he had been closely identified with the subway work in this city, and his careful study of the underground problem earned him a National reputation as an authority on the subject. He was frequently consulted by the officials of different cities throughout the country where the question of the operation of electric currents under ground has been receiving wide attention during the last ten years.

Col. Jameson was present in Ford's Opera House in Washington when President Lincoln was assassinated, and in his capacity as Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service he had charge of the management of the trip, and was with the Presidential party when President Garfield was shot down by Guiteau. He was a Director of the Union Subway Construction Company, the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, the New York Telephone Company, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 47, and Lafayette Chapter, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Washington.

Col. James J. Mooney.

Col. James J. Mooney, one of the best-known and most popular citizens of the Borough of the Bronx, died at his home, 539 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, early Sunday morning, after a brief illness. His death was due to a complication of diseases. He was seventy years old, but was remarkably active, and carried his age well. He was a grandson of William Mooney, one of the founders of the old Columbian Order. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted a Tammany regiment, the Forty-second New York Volunteers, and went out as its Colonel. He fought with the regiment through the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and was at Gettysburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and other noted battles.

He was always an active politician, and left Tammany Hall, with Jordan L. Mott and others, when John Kelly ran as an independent candidate for Governor. Later he became leader of the County Democracy in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In 1872 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1885 he was elected Alderman on the County Democracy ticket. From 1879 to 1884 he was Roadmaster of the City of New York, and for his excellent work in this capacity a handsome gold watch and a testimonial were given to him by William H. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and other prominent citizens.

When the late Louis J. Heintz was made Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, he appointed Col. Mooney Superintendent of Outdoor Work, which place he held at the time of his death. Col. Mooney was a member of the Schnorer Club, and the organizer of the Sons of Liberty. He leaves no family. His funeral will be held at his home to-morrow at 1:30 P. M., and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Alexander Brown, Jr.

Alexander Brown, Jr., contractor and builder, died suddenly on Saturday from apoplexy. He was forty-seven years old. He leaves a wife, two sons, and three daughters. Mr. Brown was a member of the New York Athletic Club, St. Nicholas Society, Masons' Building Association, and Building Trades Club. He was also a Director in the Riverside Savings Bank and a Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank.

Elizabeth S. Blake.

Miss Elizabeth S. Blake, sister of Richard L. Blake, City Surveyor, died on Saturday at her home, 143 West Thirty-third Street. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

MAYOR DWIGHT W. BERRY of Middletown, N. Y., died Sunday night of gastritis. He was elected in 1896, and took office last Spring.

BASIL J. GRAY died at his home, on William Street, New Rochelle, yesterday. He was sixty-two years old. His eldest son is William Gray, a song writer of note.

FRANCIS KEEFER, a life-long resident of New Rochelle, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Baker, last night. He was sixty-four years of age and unmarried.

GEORGE W. ZIEGLER died at Green Castle, Penn., yesterday, aged eighty-eight years. He was a delegate to the Fremont Convention of 1856, and a prominent anti-slavery, temperance, and free school advocate.

ALBERT OLIVER WILCOX is dead at his home in Saratoga, aged eighty-seven years. He took a prominent part in starting the political anti-slavery movement sixty years ago, and since the war had been an advocate of woman suffrage and temperance.

JOHN F. NORRISH of Hastings, Minn., died on Sunday of heart disease. Mr. Norrish at the time of his death was a member of the State Prison Board. He held the position of Surveyor General of the State under the last Cleveland Administration. He was one of the best-known Democrats in Minnesota.

ALBERT VAN COTT, a retired New York jeweler, aged eighty-seven, died at his home, in Wildcliff, last night. Mr. Van Cott was born in New York, and was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the city. His body will be taken to Milwaukee, Wis., for interment.

FUNERAL OF HENRY A. HURLBUT

Services Held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the funeral of Henry Augustus Hurlbut, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday forenoon the hymn "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," a copy of which Mr. Hurlbut carried in his pocket for many years, was sung by the quartet choir with impressive effect. The Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke briefly of the high character and personal worth of the dead man.

The chief mourners were Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr., and School Commissioner William H. Hurlbut, sons of the deceased, and Mrs. Bolton Hall, a granddaughter. Others who attended the services were James S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; William A. Wheelock, Solon Humphreys, William H. Webb, Watson E. Case, John Sloane, John L. Riker, John W. Aitken, Frederic B. Elliott, J. Rhinelander Dillon, and Richard V. Harnett.

The interment was in the family vault at Woodlawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 284 Fifth Avenue.

Only Thirty-three more business days before Xmas.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, di

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
J. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St. / 485 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HATCH & FOOTE
Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
61 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE, No. 3

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Thirty-nine (39) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

94	348	592	715	888
161	352	472	605	718	912
279	353	480	658	759	930
282	359	526	684	813	935
302	360	551	703	825	942
312	370	554	713	883	987
313	460	577			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

Central Trust Company of New York.
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice-President.

NEW YORK, November 3d, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the thirty-nine (39) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897**, after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was excessively dull and uninteresting. Stocks were irregular and without any decided tendency. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated less than 190,000 shares. But few of the day's net changes were more than fractional, and these for the most part were declines.

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At no time during the day was there any interest shown by either the bull or the bear party. Commission houses did practically nothing; the professional traders monopolized the day's dealings. No support was given the market, and in the absence of this the room traders made occasional drives at the more easily influenced specialties, getting them down only to have them rally again. The market was practically without feature. Taken all in all, it was as dull a day as Wall Street has known in a long time.

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Just after the opening the traders discovered the absence of support and made an attack on the market, especially on Sugar Trust and People's Gas. Both of these stocks went down, and the general market sympathized. As soon as this drive was over, however, a partial rally occurred, and thereafter prices were erratic and feverish. There was practically no news to influence prices one way or the other. The Nebraska maximum rate decision was again postponed, and about the only news item which found its way into Wall Street was that telling that the Treasury Department had ordered a countervailing duty placed upon Danish sugars. This was taken to indicate the Treasury's position on the Dutch sugar question, and Sugar Trust stock was favorably affected.

***

For some unknown reason the professional traders on the Stock Exchange seemed to look upon yesterday's market as an indication of the real position of prices. A substantial rally yesterday would have converted many hitherto bearish professionals to the bull side. There was no rally, however, and the traders went home last night much more bearish than they were at the opening of the market. Just why a day productive of practically nothing and a market without any tendency one way or the other should have been regarded in this way by the professionals is unexplainable—although equally as logical as the other theories of these bears who profess to see disaster in steadily increased railroad earnings and business improvement throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

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Government bonds were steady. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $38,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 85¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	½	Pullman	½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

American Tobacco	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brook. Rapid Transit	⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Brook. Union Gas	2⅝	National Lead	⅝
Chi. & Northw.	⅝	New Jersey Central	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	P. G. L. & C., Chi.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Reading	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	7½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Union Pac. 2d in. pd.	⅝
H. B. Claflin Co.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

L. & N. col. tr. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gn. 6s.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gn. 5s.	1	S. Car. & Ga. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

U. P. 6s, '96, ex m. c. 2 | U. P. 6s, '98, ex m. c. 5
U. P. 6s, '97, ex m. c. 4½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,518,141; balances, $5,432,998; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $773,344.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40¾@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$13,420,645
Exports in the same period	28,919,207
Net exports	$15,498,562
Net imports, 1896	28,104,032
Net exports, 1895	47,988,011
Net exports, 1894	66,377,541
Net exports, 1893	11,207,107

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 1.75. On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Barcelona sold at .04, 200 Croesus at .01, 100 Union at .40, 500 Utah at .10, 500 Work at .03. On the Mining Exchange, 9,500 Gold Magnet sold .03@.03⅛, 2,200 Rocky Mountain at .11¼@.11, 1,000 Waldorf at .11½, 300 Yukon at .10⅞, 24,000 Alamo at .03⅛@.03¼@.02¾, 700 Argentum at .07@.08¼, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08⅝, 1,000 Garfield Gr. at .04@.04⅛, 14,000 Jefferson at .05½@.05⅝@.05½, 15,000 Justine at .005@.00½, 500 Mollie Gibson at .08@.08¼@.07@.08¼, 2,300 Pharmacist at .07½@.07⅝@.07½, 80,000 Work at .08¼@.08⅜@.08½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 37; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 66⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 104; New York Central, ⅝, to 105⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56¼; Reading, ⅝, to 11½; St. Paul, ¼, to 95½; Erie, ¼, to 15½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅛, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 83¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 13-16, for money and 1-16, to 113, for the account. In Paris, rentes advanced 2½c, to 103f 77½c. Exchange on London was 25f 18½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 105.30.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN.

The strongest stock on the list yesterday was Susquehanna and Western preferred. In the face of the general weakness and on transactions amounting to less than 1,500 shares it advanced 2⅝ points, selling up to and closing at 34½. The buying of Susquehanna and Western was said to be for inside interests. People close to the management of the company hint at coming developments which should greatly add to the already general bullish feeling on the stock.

THE SOUTH AS A BUYER.

The purchasing movement in the South is beginning to show renewed activity. It was seriously interrupted when the yellow fever quarantines were in operation, and both Southern staples and manufactured goods from the North and West were for a time denied their natural markets. Now that the quarantines have been raised, orders held in suspense have been speedily booked, and brisker business with Southern localities is being reported by shippers. It is worthy of note that the decline in the price of cotton has in no appreciable manner interfered with the volume of business in manufactured articles for use on plantations.

For a number of years—even during the period when grave depression was experienced in the other parts of the country—important industries in the South have been gradually growing and winning the confidence of the consuming public by the merit of their products. Cotton crops have found profitable markets at good prices, and cotton planters have carried on their business under such conditions of encouragement that a reduction of crop values for one season will probably not prove a drawback of more than trivial character. The future of the entire South is one which all classes of traders having close relations with that section describe in terms denoting enthusiastic hopefulness.

Illustrative of the feeling of manufacturers who do business with Southern communities are the views of Mr. Adrian Hegeman of the old-established house of Smith, Worthington & Co., makers of saddlery, harness, and horse clothing. It is a century since this concern began to do business, and plantation goods are one of their specialties. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Hegeman said yesterday:

"There is a great future before the South. It is an excellent field for Northern manufactured goods, and the demand from there is growing better and becoming larger as the Southern States increase in population. They are good customers, too, and their settlements are prompt and satisfactory. Within the immediate cotton zone, and where quarantines have been declared, trade is just recovering from the set-back which it has experienced, but where tobacco and wheat and sugar are produced the conditions have been showing steady improvement all along.

"Within the last few days, even, there has been a noticeable revival in Southern business. Orders are coming in from every State, particularly Texas, Georgia, and Virginia. Texas is coming rapidly to the front. All over the South favorable reports are heard from the various industries, and evidence multiplies that things are vastly better than they were last year.

"The South has been improving for years, and improving so rapidly that no discouragement will follow if it should turn out that the large cotton crop will bring about low prices for that staple. Since the yellow fever diminished and the quarantines have been raised, the cotton movement has greatly helped the railroads. Cotton planters' supplies are being ordered in larger quantities. In the steady progress which has taken place for goods of the class we manufacture, no falling off has appeared to reduce the volume of business excepting that which we can directly trace to the yellow fever scare.

"Now that a revival of a general nature is going on, there will be unprecedented activity in furnishing the Southern planters, merchants, and farmers with the supplies which they regularly require. And the demand will exceed that of other years commensurately with the great advance which the South has made in manufacturing agriculture and population. Its future prosperity has never been for a moment in doubt, and to the North it is proving a better customer year by year."

WORRYING OVER SUGAR.

Sugar stock was very erratic yesterday, selling down to 127½, and then back to above 129, and closing at 128⅜, with a net loss of 1¾ points for the day. Traders sold Sugar early, with a view to affecting the rest of the market. They circulated their usual rumors as to the Dutch sugar bounty decision. Later, however, when the Washington dispatches stated that the Treasury had rendered a decision in the Danish sugar matter favorable to the Trust there was a covering of some of the shorts put out early in the day, and a consequent rally.

The professional bears of the Stock Exchange are most persistent in their efforts to force Sugar Trust stock down. Evidently the "talent" is heavily short of stock. The bears are inventing all sorts of rumors. They now profess to be worried over the fact that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer has sold out his Sugar Trust holdings and is about to retire from the management of the company on account of bad health. It is the bear argument that this retirement will leave the Sugar Trust's business in the hands of people wholly incompetent to manage the property, and that it will leave the Trust's large surplus at the mercy of people who will speedily dissipate it. Among the bears it is not thought that this dissipation will be accomplished through the means of extra dividends to Sugar Trust stockholders.

It will be remembered that only a short time ago when, according to the bear cry, Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer was dying, he had an incalculable amount of Sugar Trust stock which was to be sold in the open market immediately upon his death. Now, a week later, Mr. Havemeyer has sold out his entire interest in the Sugar Refining Company.

AS TO BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The report of the Baltimore and Ohio receivers for the fiscal year ending June 30 was made public yesterday. Its figures are given elsewhere. In Wall Street much attention was paid to the report, the many attacks recently made upon the present Baltimore and Ohio management having whetted Wall Street's curiosity as to the real showing to be made. That showing was altogether favorable.

The Baltimore and Ohio receivers have been spending considerable money. They have spent the profits of the operation of the road. They have issued receivers' certificates. They have done many other things which naturally have been distasteful to some of the security holders. But what money they have spent they have used in putting the road into proper condition. In so far as they have been able, they have practically rehabilitated the road. They have rebuilt bridges, repaired cars, improved the grades and alignment of the road, constructed new docks, and in various and many ways given the Baltimore and Ohio the equipment which it has wanted for years.

The deficit shown by the road for the year was $1,177,120; yet, had it not been for the expenses of maintenance of way and maintenance of equipment, the earnings would have paid the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the road. Baltimore and Ohio is in better physical condition to-day than it has been for years. The fact that the gross earnings of the road increased $1,637,000 over the previous year and $2,765,000 over 1895 shows that the receivers of the road have not been neglecting their opportunities for increasing its traffic.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Consolidated Gas attracted much attention yesterday by reason of its weakness. It sold at low as 180, nine points below its closing of Saturday. There was a subsequent rally, which closed the stock at 181½. Less than 6,000 shares were traded in. Accompanying the weakness of the stock were reports that Mr. Russell Sage had refused to enter into the scheme for consolidating the various local gas interests unless his holdings of Standard Gas were taken off his hands at a figure very much higher than the current market price of the stock. This was the only rumor to explain the weakness in Consolidated Gas. Some of the stock sold was undoubtedly for the short account of the more daring of the traders.

MONEY IN THE WEST.

Interest attaches to the following from The Chicago Tribune pointing out the plethora of money in the West:

"Country banks have never had more money abundance than at present. In some of the cities of the Northwest it is an actual fact that small country banks have been competing with city banks in the placing of loans. This is especially true of Minneapolis, for instance, where some large loans have recently been placed by country banks in the interior of South Dakota. The cause of this great interior abundance of money, which has been draining into the vaults of city banks through the interest attraction, is, of course, to be found in the good times which came to the agriculturists with higher prices for their products. Instead of borrowing money from the banks, it is now the custom to pay up loans and deposit more money. Little money also has been needed for carrying grain, as the crops this year have not been stored in elevators, but have gone into direct consumption.

"With about $50,000,000 more deposited in Chicago banks than a year ago, it is not surprising that rates should be cheap and that business extensions have not kept pace. If, however, no artificial encouragement was given to depositors it is probable that they would find more beneficial modes of themselves investing money instead of keeping it in banks, and the banks themselves would be relieved of an incubus, and have no incentive to resort to drastic methods of getting such an enormous abundance of money loaned out to prevent present losses.

"The bond market still has an appreciating tendency. Banks sell issues of bonds only to regret that they have not kept them, as the bonds can earn more than the money which has bought them. On bond quotation lists the bids in many cases outnumber the asking quotations two to one."

GOOD CONDITIONS PROVED.

If some of the traders could realize that after a reaction of more than ten points in the market, during the progress of which conditions on which the Summer rise was based have been demonstrated with ever-increasing emphasis, the time is auspicious to start an upward movement on the proved results of revival, there would be a material broadening of the market speedily. But so long as the traders are left in full possession and are allowed to make the stock market so utterly out of harmony with the country's business, so long will the public hold aloof; this is not the right kind of a year for roasting lambs.—Boston Transcript.

THE PUBLIC IS ALERT.

A good indication of the way in which people look at the market may be gained from the fact that one short day on the two Exchanges, in which prices advanced, started talk again of a bullish nature. Two hours in which quotations gained on Saturday were sufficient to dispel fears engendered during the ten days preceding, and not only start people to discussing the good times that were to result, but brought with it an accession of orders.—Chicago Post.

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York reports for the month of October and for the ten months of the company's fiscal year:

October—			
Gross	$214,580.60	Inc.	$20,754.50
Net	91,398.65	Inc.	13,923.61
Ten Months—			
Gross	$1,958,335.12	Inc.	$182,702.47
Net	857,253.88	Inc.	120,045.67

CHICAGO BECOMES BULLISH.

Breese & Cummings—Railways continue to show earnings equal to and in many instances in excess of the expectations of last Summer, and are thereby insuring to holders of better class of stocks dividends for some time to come. The apathy of the public to stocks is attributable to the fear, now less, but not wholly removed, of complications with Spain, or at least an airing in Congress of the Jingo spirit.

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Wilson & Sturges—We believe there is only one side to the market that will be profitable in the long run, and that is the buying side. We would caution traders against short selling from now on, as we believe the business situation of the country has grown materially better, and is growing still better each day. We are getting fine prices for wheat, we have plenty of money, and this is bound to tell finally.

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Edward L. Brewster & Co.—The market has sustained itself with considerable strength against the bear pressure. While there has been no aggressive buying of securities, it has been evident that an absorbing process was going on and that important interests have been willing to repurchase at current prices securities sold during the bull speculation of September. Ordinary commission business—that is, buying and selling of small amounts of stock through commission houses, and which in active times make up a good portion of the business—has been very small. The rank and file of small operators have not yet recovered their second wind, after the disappointment resulting from the rapid decline from the highest prices.

***

Schwartz, Dupee & Co.—The declaration of the next dividend on Sugar common, payable early in January, is only a few weeks off; business in refined has improved materially in the last ten days. As Mr. Havemeyer is rapidly approaching full recovery, there can be no additional domestic competition in Sugar refining for at least six months.

***

F. G. Logan—The outlook is for better prices.

***

Alfred L. Baker.—We continue to reiterate our daily advice to buy on the reactions. This means that those who endeavor only to secure two points, profit should sell them, but to those who wish 10 points and have the patience, we venture the prophecy that they will make it by the middle of February.

***

King, Alward & Co.—The commercial agencies take a distinctly hopeful view of the outlook for business, reporting that there are unmistakable evidences of an increase in the purchasing power of the people.

***

Hubbard, Whipple & Co.—The advent of cold weather in the West has acted as a stimulant to trade. Earnings even show gains over 1892, a year which was phenomenal in the prosperity which it brought to railroads. Bank earnings are also satisfactory.

***

A. O. Slaughter & Co.—It is predicted confidently that, should the refunding scheme go through, Rock Island stockholders may look for 5 per cent. dividends for some little time to come.

***

Tracy & Co.—Sentiment is generally favorable, but is held in check by professionals and lack of outside support. We think the better class of railroad stocks can be bought with comparative safety.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases:

Big Four	$28,069
Kan. City, F. S. & M.	13,356
Northern Pacific	193,686
West. N. Y. & Penn.	13,600

***

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis for October showed an increase in gross of $52,711, in net of $12,976, and in surplus of $7,391. Lake Erie and Western for September showed an increase in gross of $41,271, in net of $27,810, and in surplus of $26,153.

***

The statement of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showed an increase in gross of $22,021, a decrease in net of $21,872, and an increase in surplus of $4,706. Coney Island and Brooklyn for the same period showed an increase in gross of $20,398, a decrease in net of $3,176, and a decrease in surplus of $1,771. Nassau Electric Railway for the same quarter gained $81,781 in gross, $48,735 in net, and $10,123 in surplus. The Staten Island Electric Railroad for the quarter showed an increase in gross of $18,403 and in surplus of $12,807.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17th,
at 12:30 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor Estate of Mary B. Loomis, dec'd.)

31 shs. Cincinnati, Hamliton and Dayton R. R. Elevator Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Rolling Stock Co.
20 shs. Monumental Bronze Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
$2,000 American Strawboard Co. 6 p. c. skg. fund Bds., 1911.
$6,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$4,000 Michigan Peninsular Car Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$7,000 Hereford R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Long Island R. R. Co. (North Shore Branch) 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$2,000 City Columbus, Ohio, 6 p. c. Street Impt. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 City Galveston, Texas, 5 p. c. Limited Debt Bds., 1911.
$5,000 City Jacksonville, Fla., 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$4,000 Village of Loraine, Ohio, 5 p. c. River Impt. Bds., 1925.
$3,000 City Sandusky, Ohio, 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1904.
$3,000 City Aurora, Ill., 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$6,000 City Omaha, Nebraska, 5 p. c. Park Bds., 1912.
(By order of administrators.)
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Wis. Val. Div.) 1st 6s, 1920.
$500 Temple Beth-El 4 p. c. Certfs.
$5,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. (Jasper Br'ch.) 1st 6s, 1923.
$1,000 City of Louisville (Eliz. & Pad. R. R.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s, 1913.
$3,000 North Hudson Co. Street R'way 1st 6s 1914.
$500 Progress Club 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Central Cross-Town R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,500 New York & Rockaway R. R. 7s, 1901.
14 shs. People's Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
1-5 Interest in Ship L. D. Mischoff.
5 shs. 1st Nat. Bank, Wilmington, N. C.
10 shs. Prudential Fire Ins. Co., N. Y., (in liq.)
25 shs. Electric Mail Box Co., N. Y.
10 shs. Galveston Cotton Mills.
5 shs. Heiman Carbon Insulating Co.
6 shs. Cherawa Iron Works.
All right, title, and interest of the estate in the following, viz.: 478 Acres known as Home Tract, 556 Acres known as Gold Mountain, 76 Acres known as Gold Mine, 158 Acres known as Peachland Tract, all situated in Anson County, N. C.; 2,300 Acres known as Maultsby Plantation, situated in Pender County, N. C.

(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Administrator.)
$50 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Bd.
$3,000 Tenn. Coal and Iron R. R. (Tenn. Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Coll. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Bd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$6,000 Menominie Water Works Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1915, with $165 Coupon scrip (Hypothecated.)
$2,000 Union Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., dated Novr., 1894.
131 shs. Ludlow Valve Manuf. Co. common.
35 shs. Ludlow Valve Manuf. Co. common.
35 shs. Ludlow Valve Manuf. Co. common.
35 shs. Ludlow Valve Manuf. Co. common.
115 shs. Ludlow Valve Manuf. Co. 8 p. c. Prefd.
28 Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, Limited, 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund Deb. 6 p. c. Bonds $100 each.
400 shs. Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, Limited, 8 p. c. cumulative preference.
2,221 shs. Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, Limited, common.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
46 shs. National Park Bank.
37 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
500 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
$10,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$10,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.'s 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$200 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
25 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
4 shs. Journeay & Burnham Prefd.
10 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. of Penn. 1st 5s, 1940.
100 shs. Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. of Penn. common.
$2,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds. (Certf. of Deposit.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
60 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light common.
20 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
112 shs. American Electric Gold Supply Co.
$200 Ashtabula Water Supply Co. 5 p. c. Scrip.
374 shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley R. R. Co.
$2,000 Virginia, Tenn. & Car. Steel & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
13 shs. Decatur Land Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Decatur Land Co. common.
8 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
$20 Woodstock Iron Works stock, Scrip.
23 shs. Bertha Mineral Co. & $80 Scrip.
57 shs. Cinn., Jackson & Mackinaw Ry. Co.
6 shs. Staten Island Academy.
4 shs. Lehigh Mining & Manfg. Co.
8 shs. S. F. Avery & Sons.
9 shs. Clinch Valley Coal & Iron Co.
4 shs. Clinch Valley Coal & Iron Co. Prefd.
36 shs. Virginia Coal & Iron Co.
9 shs. Norton Land & Impt. Co.
16 shs. Shenandoah Furnace Co.
5 shs. Export Coal Co.
$20 Old Dominion Land Co. stock, Scrip.
$100 Mineral Development Co. of Va. 6 p. c. Bd.
34 shs. Mobile Street R. R. Co.
12 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
4 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co.
22 shs. Memphis & Charleston R. R.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. 4 p. c. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(Executor's Sale.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $100 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
5 shares Equitable Gas Light Co. of New York, $100 each.
10 shares Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
10 shares Celluloid Co., $100 each.
(Estate of Andrew Wilson.)
Mortgage made by John J. Fleischman, dated February 28, 1889, for $2,450 and interest. Particulars at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.
By order of L. S. Kemper, Receiver of the New York Braided Cord Co.
Certain claims, particulars of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1897.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of December next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City.
Baltimore, Nov. 13th, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on December 1st, 1897, to the stockholders of record at the close of business November 16th, 1897.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

The undersigned offer for sale at par and accrued interest

$1,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
OF THE

Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company.

Part of an authorized and outstanding issue of $2,800,000. Coupon Bonds, dated October 25th, 1897, due October 1, 1927. Interest payable April and October, free of taxes. Privilege of Registration as to Principal—$1,000 each.

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., of Philadelphia, Trustee of the Mortgage
Titles Insured by the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The authorized and issued capital stock of the Company is $5,600,000, divided into $2,800,000 Cumulative 8 Per Cent. Preferred Stock and $2,800,000 Common Stock. It owns in fee in the Wyoming Valley, in the cities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Pittston, Carbondale, and Honesdale, the following well-known properties:

THE SCRANTON BREWING CO., E. ROBINSON'S SONS, M. ROBINSON, CASEY & KELLY, LACKAWANNA BREWING CO. of Scranton, REICHARD & WEAVER of Wilkes-Barre, HUGHES & GLENNON and HUGHES'S ALE BREWERY of Pittston, JOHN ARNOLD of Hazleton, AUGUST HARTUNG of Honesdale, PETER KRANTZ of Carbondale, DICKSON BREWING CO. of Dickson City.

These properties include, with one exception, all the leading breweries in the Wyoming Valley, and have a present annual output of about 320,000 barrels.

Their net profits, as certified to by the accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., have averaged each year for the past three years	$590,950
6 per cent. interest on $2,800,000 bonds	$168,000
Annual Sinking Fund	50,000
	$218,000
Leaving a surplus of	$372,950

The organization of the Company has been effected and securities issued under the direction of Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The business will continue to be managed by the parties heretofore in interest, who retain a very large proportion both of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, and in the opinion of several of the present managers who have been proprietors of certain of the properties consolidated, the earnings of the Company will not only be what they have been in the past, but will be considerably increased by savings, many of which have been inaugurated since the consolidation was completed, some weeks since.

The Officers and Directors of the Company are as follows:

OFFICERS:
President,
RICHARD M. HUGHES of Hughes & Glennon, Brewers, Pittston, Pa.
Vice-Presidents,
CHAS. ROBINSON of E. Robinson's Sons, Brewers, Scranton, Pa.
GEORGE WEAVER of Reichard & Weaver, Brewers, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Treasurer,
A. J. CASEY of Casey & Kelly Brewing Company, and Vice President Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, Pa.
Secretary and Assistant Treasurer,
**W. G. H

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have endeavored to watch carefully, and to take all steps necessary to protect, the rights of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bondholders.

Almost immediately after their appointment the Receivers expressed the opinion that, if allowed to issue $5,000,000 Receivers' Certificates, to be used for discharging accumulated supply bills and for making some needed additions to the property, they could thereafter regularly meet the interest on the several issues of bonds for which the B. & O. R. R. Co. was directly responsible, and which constituted liens on the principal railroads of the system.

Recognizing the advantages likely to accrue from holding together all the properties, and also understanding that the greater part of the $5,000,000 certificates were to be used to discharge supply bills which would probably be held by the Court to be preferential liens, we, with others interested in the Consolidated bonds, favored the issue of such certificates.

Of late the Receivers have been unable to fulfill their expectation, and defaults have taken place on several of the lines important to the integrity of the system. Since these defaults we have felt that the object of the original issue having failed, no further issue of certificates for any purpose should be made by the Receivers, and therefore we have opposed all such further issues.

In the Spring of 1897 the Johns Hopkins University filed in court an application asking that the $5,000,000 first preferred stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co. should be declared a lien on the income of the property ahead of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The Trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage filed an answer which was deemed adequate to set forth the rights of the bondholders. A few days before this application was to be heard by the Court we learned that this answer had been withdrawn by the Trustee, and that in its stead there had been filed another answer, merely formal in character, stating that the Trustee had no views in the matter, and leaving the determination of the question to the Court. The reason for this sudden change can perhaps be given best by the Trustee, who, on inquiry, informed one of us that "it differed decidedly with us in regard to the B. & O. preferred stock, and that this was no new idea with it; that it had held this opinion for many years, long before it accepted the trust of the Consolidated Mortgage," and that "the purpose of the Company in amending its answer was to remain in a neutral position."

Immediately upon hearing of the changed and "neutral" attitude of the Trustee, on whom we had been relying for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, we communicated with some of the large bondholders, and took steps for an independent intervention in their behalf and in behalf of all other bondholders. Although subjected to great pressure in the preparation of papers, the case was fully presented by our counsel, and we are happy to say that (notwithstanding the views of the Trustee) the Court has decided in favor of the Consolidated Mortgage, and has denied the application of the University. We do not know whether the University will take an appeal from this decision; but if so, we shall continue our opposition.

More recently the Trustee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage has filed a petition of which the granting would in effect be a declaration that its mortgage has a lien equal with yours on the main line of the B. and O. R. R. We are now vigorously opposing this application.

We mention these matters simply to give the holders of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bonds some idea of the unusual phases which matters are taking. On questions other than that of the First Preferred Stock the Trustee has communicated with us, and, under an indemnity from us, has allowed its counsel to co-operate with ours. We do not believe that the Receivers will default in the payment of interest except under most dire necessity; and so long as there is no default in the payment of interest on your bonds, or in the performance of the other undertakings of the mortgage, there would not, under ordinary conditions, be any cause for anxiety. But the very unusual attacks on the integrity of your mortgage apart from any default, and the complications of the present receivership, as well as the novel suggestion of a "neutral" Trusteeship, indicate necessity for constant watchfulness and vigorous action.

It seems to us most important, therefore, that the bondholders unite with us to protect their interests; and, accordingly, we have prepared a Bondholders' Agreement which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and gives us all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default.

If these purposes commend themselves to you, will you be good enough to deposit your bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before January 2, 1898, receiving in exchange therefor certificates of deposit for which a quotation in due time will be asked from the New York Stock Exchange? These certificates are for $1,000 each, and bear interest warrants corresponding to the coupons maturing on the bonds for the next five years. As fast as coupons are collected, J. P. Morgan & Co. will pay the amount thereof on surrender of the corresponding warrants.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

There may be obtained at our offices a statement furnished by the Receivers as showing the earnings and fixed charges of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage. We believe this statement will be reassuring to bondholders, but also that it will show them the necessity of not allowing additional liens to be imposed on the property covered by their mortgage, in priority thereto or on an equality therewith.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, November 1st, 1897.

Having jointly made an issue of these bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of the bonds to deposit them in the manner suggested, in order to insure an energetic defense of their interests.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 11, 1897.—Notice to stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this company and the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the New York and East River Gas Company. By order of the Board of Directors, FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New York, Nov. 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventh day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Mercantile Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, on Wednesday, December 15th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

ERNEST H. PEASE, Secretary.

New York, November 15th, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men will be held at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d St., Wednesday, November 17, at 8 P. M.

ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D., Sec.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 15, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20½	21	200	American Cotton Oil	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
72⅝	73¼	5	Am. Cotton Oil pf	71	71	71	71	
128⅞	129	56,431	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅞	130	127½	128¼	+ ½
110¼	112	270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110⅝	110¾	110½	110⅝	
90	91⅝	100	Am. T. & C. Co., ex div	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
109½	81	714	American Tobacco	81	81	80½	80½	− ⅝
129	129⅝	100	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	
27½	27⅝	1,352	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
129	129⅝	200	At., T. & S. F. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
6⅝	6¾	20,440	Baltimore & Ohio	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
32	82⅝	100	Bay State Gas	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
116	117½	250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32	32	32	32	
4⅛	4¾	300	Brook. U. G., ex div	119	119	117	117	− 2½
21¾	21⅝	904	Bruns. Co., 1st in. pd.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
93¾	93½	13,318	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
18½	18⅝	2,875	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94	94	93	93	− ⅝
92	92⅛	16,860	Chi. Gr. West	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
139½	140	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92½	92⅝	91⅝	92⅛	− ⅝
119¾	120¼	350	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140½	140½	140½	140½	− ½
85⅞	86⅛	14,155	Chi. & Northw.	120½	120⅝	120	120	
32⅝	33	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝	86	− ⅝
70	80	10	C., C. C. & St. L.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅝
181½	182	5,637	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	70	70	70	70	− ⅝
31¼	32½	100	Consolidated Gas	187	187⅝	180	181½	− ½
100	110	211	Consolidated Ice	32¼	32½	32½	32½	
44¾	44½	100	Delaware & Hudson	109¾	109½	109½	109½	
57	60	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	
82¼	32¾	300	Detroit Gas	58½	58½	58½	59	
96	97	100	General Electric	33¼	33¼	33	33	− ¼
40	42	50	H. B. Claflin Co.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	− ¾
30	31	150	Harlem	315	315	315	315	− ¾
40	41	160	Illinois Steel Co.	42	42	42	42	− ½
69	70	250	Iowa Central pf.	30	30	30	30	
54⅞	55	100	Laclede Gas	40	40	40	40	
98¾	98¾	3,726	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
40	50	3,190	Louisville & Nashville	55	55	54⅝	55	− ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	6	Manhattan Con	98¼	98½	97⅝	98¼	
102½	103½	672	Maryland Coal pf.	50	50	50	50	
86	88	20	Metropolitan St. Ry.	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
51	52	100	Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	
32¼	33	600	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	
28⅞	28¾	2,905	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	− 1
33⅝	33⅞	500	Missouri Pacific	33	33	32½	32½	− ½
102⅝	103	12	National Lead Co.	28⅜	28⅜	28	28⅜	− ⅛
86¼	86½	2,620	National Lead Co. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	− ⅜
105⅝	105½	807	New Jersey Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	103	
177	180	4	New York Central	87½	87½	85½	86¼	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	106	106	105½	105½	− ⅛
34	35	1,355	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	178	178	178	178	− ⅝
13½	14½	19	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	14	14	13¾	13¾	
43	44	150	Norfolk & Western	32½	34½	32¼	34½	+ ¼
4	4¼	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+2⅝
18¾	18¾	350	North American	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
52⅝	52⅝	3,850	Northern Pacific	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
15⅝	15¾	320	Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	− ⅛
29⅝	30	200	Ontario & Western	52⅝	52⅝	52	52¼	− ⅛
1	2	200	Pacific Mail	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
93¾	95⅝	13,650	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
169	170	610	People's G. L. & C. of Chicago, ex div.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
21⅝	21½	1,750	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	94¼	94¼	92⅞	93½	−1
46¾	47¼	420	Reading	169¼	169¼	169	169¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	300	Reading 1st pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
53⅞	53½	1,130	St. L. & San Fran.	47¼	47¼	47	47	− ⅛
20½	20¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
4½	5	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	58¾	58¾	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
19½	20	300	St. Louis Southw.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
9⅝	9⅝	370	Southern Pacific	5	5	5	5	
29½	29⅝	1,950	Southern Railway	19½	19½	19¼	19¾	
4¾	4⅞	305	Southern Railway pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	
25⅞	25½	1,005	Standard R. & T.	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝	− ⅛
20⅞	20⅝	2,080	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	− ⅛
5	5½	5	U. P., 2d in. pd.	25½	25½	25	25¼	− ⅛
60¾	61½	150	United States Leather	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	− ⅛
15¾	16¼	200	U. S. Leather pf.	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	− ⅝
6⅝	7	100	United States Rubber	61	61	61	61	
16⅞	17	150	Wabash	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
86¼	86¼	3,522	Wabash pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2½	2¾	315	Western Union Tel.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
			Wheeling & L. E., $1 ass. paid	86⅞	87⅜	86	86¼	− ⅝
Sales.		188,493		2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜

Complete Bond Transactions.

$1,000	123	Long Island 1st		Reading Co gen 4s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		7,000	101½	10,000	84½
5,000	82	2,500	101½	1,000	84⅝
3,000	81⅝	Louis & Nash col tr 5s		2,000	84⅜
At., T & S F gen 4s		5,000	99¾	16,000	84⅝
5,000	86⅝	Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st		Rio Grande West 1st	
28,000	86½	2,000	113	15,000	81
182,000	86¼	General mtge 6s		St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	118¾	1,000	67½
25,000	54¼	Manhattan Ry con 4s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
35,000	54	3,000	94¼	2,000	85½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		1,000	94¼	2,000	86
2,000	107¼	Metropolitan Elev 2d		St L & S F gen 4s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		2,000	103	5,000	70¾
7,000	110¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		St L & S F G M 5s	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		25,000	111	5,000	101⅜
3,000	99¾	Mil & Nor 1st, 1910, main line		10,000	101½
5,000	99½	1,000	121½	3,000	101⅝
Canada So 1st gtd		Mil & St Paul 8s 1st		11,000	101⅝
2,000 $5 F	110¼	1,000	102⅝	2,000 $20 F	101⅝
5,000	110¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil Div		2,000	101¾
9,000	110½	3,000	139⅝	5,000 $20 F	101¾
11,000	111	Chi & Pac West 6s		St L & S F G M 6s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		2,000	116⅜	5,000	116
5,000	38	Minn & St L con 5s		St L & S F 2d, Class B	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		3,000	106	10,000	114¼
6,000	13	2,000	105½	St L S W 1st	
2,000		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		6,000	73
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	12¼	2,000	86¼	St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
25,000	78⅝	Mo, K & T 2d		1,000	93½
5,000	78½	7,000	61½	St P, M & M consld 6s	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		5,000	61¾	1,000	127½
5,000	102	5,000	61½	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
Chi, B & Q 4s		N Y Cent 1st coup	61⅝	20,000	90
1,000	93⅛	10,000	119	10,000	90½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		N. Y. C & St L 4s		So Pac of Cal 1st	
1,000	101¼	1,000	104	3,000	108
3,000	101⅞	5,000	104½	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Chi Ind & L refdg 6s		N Y & Harl 1st coup		5,000	93
10,000	95	2,000	107⅞	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Chi & N W S F 5s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s		5,000	100
5,000	110⅜	1,000 $20 F	96⅞	5,000	100¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		N Y, O & W con 5s		6,000	100½
11,000	108	1,000	109	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Chi R & P 6s		N Y, S & W G M		22,000	91⅝
2,000	132½	15,000 $3	84	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	
Chi R I & P ext 5s		5,000	84	5,000	83
1,000	106¾	5,000	84	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	106½	7,000	84½	3,000	95½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		Norf & W Ry con 4s		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	44¼	18,000	77⅝	5,000	27¾
Clearfd Bit Coal Co 4s		3,000	77¼	2,000	27⅝
3,000	86	Nor Pac 1st 6s		1,000	27⅝
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		5,000	77	2,000	21½
2,000	94⅝	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
Col Coal & Iron 6s		20,000	118	3,000	83
3,000	93	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		5,000	58¼	1,000	100½
5,000	109	35,000	58½	Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
2,000	109¼	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		5,000	100½
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s		16,000	91⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
2,000	100⅜	23,000	91½	1,000	102
3,000	100⅝	Ohio River R R 1st		Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
Erie 4s prior bonds		3,000	105	4,000	100½
8,000	90¾	Omaha & St L 1st		Union Pac col tr 6s notes	
Han & St Jo cons		15,000	82½	62½ p c prin paid	
5,000	121	1,000	83	2,000	41½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid		Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	111¼	3,000	40	13,000	110½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs		5,000	111
19,000	77	1,000	102	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	77½	Oregon R & N 4s		1,000	93
10,000	78	47,000	93	Wabash 1st 5s	
Iowa Central 1st 5s		10,000	93¼	10,000	105¼
2,000	100	6,000	93⅝	Wabash deb, Series B	
35,000	99½	Oregon Short Line 6s		1,000	26⅛
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs		5,000	120½	West Shore gtd 4s reg	
15,000	88	15,000	120½	1,000	109¾
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		Oregon S L 1st con 5s		West Pac bonds	
6,000	100½	2,000	92⅞	50,000	102½
L S & M So Div bonds		8,000	93	Wheel & L E 1st	
1,000	104½	Penn Co 4½s reg		2,000	92
L S & Mich So 3½s		5,000	112⅝		
15,000	105¼				
Louis & Nash cons					
12,000	101⅝				
Total sales			$1,282,500		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
28, r., 1891	98½	Com. Cable	168		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	81	84½
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	Consol. Coal	38	113⅝	Norfolk So	35	72
4s, c., 1907	113⅝	Del., L. & W.	153	114½	Northwest. Tel	110	
4s, r., 1925	127⅝	D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	128½	Ont. Mining	4	.6
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	128½	Ontario Imp., 2d in. paid	⅞	
5s, r., 1904	114	Dul. S. S. & A.	3	114½	Ore. R. & N.	12	15
5s, c., 1904	114	Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	6	114½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	69
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	120	125	Oregon S. L.	17½	18½
Currency 6s, 1899	106⅛	E. E. Ill of B'klyn.	105	110	Penn. Coal	325	365
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	Erie	14⅝	15	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	Erie 1st pf.	35½	36½	Penn. R. R.	110¼	110⅝
Adams Express	156	Erie 2d pf.	19	20	P., C., C. & St. L.	33⅜	34⅞
Alb. & Sus.	180	Ev. & T. H.	23	28	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	66
Am. Coal	120	Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Am. Express	117	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	18	Quicksilver	1	3
Am. Sp. Mfg.	8¾	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	135	Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	Gt. N. & West.	30		Reading 2d pf.	26	27¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	Homestake	39½		Rens. & Saratoga	182	
Ann Arbor	10½	Illinois Central	100¼	101	R., W. & O.	120	
Ann Arbor pf.	28	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	Jer. & Clear.	160		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43½	46
Boston A. L. pf.	103	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	10	15
Buff., R. & P.	20	Kan. & Mich.	7	9	St. L. S. W. pf.	13	15
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	K. C., P. & G.	22	24	St. P. & Duluth	19	21
Bur. C. R. & N.	65	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	St. P. & Dul. pf.	80½	83
Canada Southern	53½	Keokuk & D. M.	2¼	4	St. P., M. & M.	120	124
Canadian Pacific	81	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & Omaha	76⅞	78⅞
Capital Traction	56	Kings & Queens	10	10	St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Central Pacific	12⅜	Laclede Gas pf.	85	92	Sil. bullion certfs.	58¼	59
Chi. & Alt.	158	L. E. & W.	15½	16½	Sixth Avenue	190	200
Chi. & Alt. pf.	178	Lake Shore		213	Texas Pacific	9¾	10¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	Long Island	37	48	Third Avenue	124	150
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	94	L., N. & St. L. pf.	1		U. P., D. & G.	7	7½
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	Manhattan Beach	4	8	U. S. Express	38	45
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	Mexican Central	5	6	U. S. Leather	7	7½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¾		U. S. Rubber pf.	65	66
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	35	Minn. & St. L.	22¾	24½	Wells-F. Express	110	112
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	23	Minn. Iron	50¾	59	West. Union Beef.	7	8
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	Mo., K. & T.	12¾	13¾	West Chi. St. Ry.	100	105
Consol. Ice pf.	85	Mobile & Ohio	24	26½	Wheeling & L. E.	1⅞	2
Cleve. & Pitts.	163	Morris & Essex	169		W. & L. E. pf.	1⅛	2
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	Nat. Lin. Oil	16¼	16½	W. & L. E. 1st pf. 1st r., 1st as. pd.	8	11
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	5	National Starch	7½	10	Wis. Central	1½	3⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85	Wis. Central pf.	4	8
Col. H. Coal, all in. paid	4⅜	Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	30	Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Col. H. V. & T.	5½	New Cent. Coal	4	8	Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	18	N. Y. Air Brake	74	80	Central & South American Tel	103	112½
		N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	98	Commercial Cable stock	170	175
		N. Y., S. & W.	17	18	Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
					Iron Steamboat	3¼	5
					Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
					Electro-Pneumatic	1	1½
					Madison Square Garden stock	1	2
					Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
					Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51½
					N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
					Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
					Trow Directory pf.	29	32
					Wool Exchange	110	112

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

STATUS OF OUTSIDE BANKS.

The following is the detailed statement for the week of the banks not members of the Clearing-House Association, but clearing through some member thereof:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,180,800	$228,500	$47,800	$160,800	$105,000	$2,437,800
Clinton	300,000	886,200	53,300	8,200	10,600	....	644,400
Colonial	100,000	542,500	6,300	72,700	118,200	....	669,900
Columbia	300,000	1,722,500	127,300	139,700	115,000	2,200	1,738,400
Eleventh Ward	100,000	931,100	69,000	108,300	194,400	....	1,218,000
Fourteenth Street	100,000	724,600	11,900	108,000	112,300	....	894,800
Franklin Nat'l	200,000	540,000	103,000	9,000	110,000	....	522,000
Gansevoort	200,000	711,300	6,200	48,600	46,200	5,500	472,800
Hamilton	200,000	1,236,100	53,000	46,900	186,500	....	1,236,100
Hide & L'h'r N'l	500,000	1,832,900	232,000	44,200	109,200	....	1,301,900
Home	100,000	1,043,000	81,000	47,400	53,400	13,600	535,700
Hudson River	250,000	1,287,300	32,000	64,000	244,000	....	1,037,000
Mount Morris	200,000	950,800	72,500	88,400	32,800	235,800	889,000
Mutual	100,000	626,600	21,800	104,900	158,000	....	1,642,500
Ninet'nth Ward	100,000	1,124,100	25,100	161,100	167,700	10,000	867,500
Riverside	100,000	680,100	10,400	98,400	227,400	....	1,260,400
Standard Nat'l	200,000	446,800	6,400	87,000	70,200	....	656,400
State	100,000	1,286,900	13,400	71,300	66,800	600	835,700
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,149,800	61,000	30,000	75,000	160,000	1,531,000
23d Ward	100,000	616,800	18,700	118,400	162,900	30,000	1,464,500
Union Square	200,000	2,002,300	27,500	92,100	63,200	96,800	894,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,060,900	70,000	81,500	167,500	....	2,163,700
Brooklyn:					164,600	....	3,155,000
Bedford	150,000	978,400	15,500	79,700	101,400	85,000	1,084,900
Broadway	100,000	1,281,700	22,000	130,600	145,000	....	1,429,400
Brooklyn	200,000	1,295,600	93,000	63,900	187,500	26,200	1,347,400
Eighth Ward	100,000	273,000	15,800	19,200	43,800	19,000	294,300
Fifth Avenue	100,000	513,000	22,900	16,900	43,800	9,200	448,900
Fulton	200,000	902,000	58,300	38,200	134,700	....	819,400
Kings County	150,000	868,500	41,000	31,300	97,000	....	663,100
Manufact'rs N'l	200,000	2,506,500	280,900	320,400	594,500	....	3,180,800
Mechanics'	500,000	2,988,800	108,500	140,900	193,400	....	2,599,300
Mech'ks & Tr'd's	100,000	985,600	54,600	50,700

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings Among the Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Dr. Philip B. La Roche, to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs were also the brokers in the sale of two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for Oscar Duryea, to Joseph Hamershlag, and in the sale of the plot 225 by 100.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, for the Atlas Improvement Company, to Hirsh Brothers.

D. Miller has sold for about $12,000 the five-story double tenement 506 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Heilner & Wolf are part buyers of the C. P. Huntington tract in the Twenty-third Ward, the sale of which to Henry Morgenthau, was reported in these columns Sunday.

Rosalie L. Rafalsky is the purchaser of the plot at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, 102.2 by 64. The price is reported at $172,000. A ten-story family hotel will be erected on the site.

Desmond Dunne has sold his tract of twenty-seven acres on the line of the Brighton Beach Railroad, near Kings Highway, Brooklyn. It is reported that the price shows a considerable advance over the amount paid for the property about ten weeks ago, and the sale is interesting at this time because it is in the immediate neighborhood of the Hitchings estate property, the remainder of which will be offered at 59 Liberty Street on Thursday.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennedy sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Franz Fohr, for $8,700, the two-story frame dwelling 32 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 360 West Forty-second Street, south side, 65 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 17 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 748 Greenwich Street, east side, 112.5 feet north of Perry Street, runs east 57.2 by northeast 36.9 by northwest 12.6 by west 8 by south 4 by west 78 by south 20.3, three-story brick dwelling; 116 Perry Street, south side, 96 feet west of Hudson Street, 25 by 48 by 25 by 67, four-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, receiver's sale, David Thomson, referee, 19 to 23 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone building, known as the Berkeley Lyceum.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 23 lots in the Mount Hope section of the Twenty-fourth Ward at the junction of the Grand Concourse and Burnside Avenue.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. N. Tompkins, referee, Louise Street, east side, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Westchester, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,839.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 99.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,948.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,528; subject to another mortgage for $19,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 335 East Forty-second Street, north side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 1,422 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,812.

By Louis Mesler, foreclosure sale, Daniel E. Wing, referee, Willow Lane, southwest side, Lots 31 and 32 on map of Schuylerville, Throgg's Neck, 73 by 176.6 by 58 by 195.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 1,148 Park Avenue, west side, 67.7 feet south of Ninety-second Street, 17.3 by 71, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close an estate, 388 Bowery, east side, 25 feet north of Fifth Street, 24 by 100, four-story brick building, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for eleven three-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 54 and 19 by 54; James J. Haggerty of 182 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Henry Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $132,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 30 by 83, and 20 by 80; W. M. McCarty of 138 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; F. A. Moore of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick church; Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 9 West Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone clubhouse; D. K. E. Club, lessee; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

Plans for a New Church.

Among the plans filed yesterday with the Department of Buildings were those for the new edifice of St. Joseph's Church, at present located on Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. The new structure will be built of brick, and will occupy a plot 85 feet by 166 feet on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 200 feet north of Tremont Avenue. The architects, Kirby & Co., estimate the cost at $125,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 15.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 189th St, 24.11x100; Otto Geiss and wife to Bernard Toryann 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, 22, 20x75; David Wile and wife to William Mendelson 10,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, 22, 20x75; William Mendelson and wife to Bettina Herrman and another 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 25x90.11; Joseph Carr and wife to Philip Dietrich 12,000

CANNON ST, 59, 25x100; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and others ..... Omitted

CANNON ST, 59, 25x100; John Fath and wife to Gabriel Moses 22,500

CLINTON ST, 214, 16x100.5; Michael Huber and wife to Jacob Fischel 1

FOREST AV, e s, 54.5 ft s of 163d St, 25 x85, Louis Lahm and wife to Otto Penner and wife 100

FORSYTH ST, 24, 31x100; David Kidansky and others to Clara F. Ogden 10

JUNG, Caroline, to Christoph Frank and wife; s w s of 159th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years 3,000

LECKLER, Peter, and wife to William B. Bormann; Crotona Av, n e corner of Marmion Place, 3 years 900

LYON, W. Irving, to James Rogers; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 165th St, 1 year and demand, 2 mortgages 40,000

LYON, Pauline E., to Martha L. Lyon; 157 West 92d St, 3 years 7,800

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 153th St, 3 years 80,000

LILLY, Harry, and George F. Picken to Adolph Scheftel; s e corner of 7th Av and 125th St, 2 years 57,000

LANGDON, Woodbury G., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30 Maiden Lane, 2½ years 25,000

MORAN, Adam, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Avenue A, e s, 52.2 ft n of 73d St, 5 years 16,000

MORAN, Adam, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Avenue A, 52.2 ft n of 73d St, 5 years 16,000

MORAN, Adam, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Avenue A, 52.2 ft n of 73d St, 1 year 8,000

MCKARAKAY Alice, to Daniel J. Carroll; s s of 33d St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 2,000

MOSES, Gabriel, to Amelia A. Gunther and another, executors, &c.; 59 Cannon St, 5 years 6,000

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 48th St, 20x97; Ludwig Heerling to Leander Sire 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 36th St, 20x74; David J. King and others, executors, &c., and Rosalie King to Thomas B. Hidden 1

11TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Lucy A. Quinn and another to Mary M. Brierly 1

3RD ST, n s, 263.2 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x98.9; Mary E. Carroll to Cornelius F. Sheahan 10

40TH ST, 348 West, 25x100.5; Philip Schneider and wife to Charles Martin 19,500

47TH ST, 443 West, 18.9x100.5; Philip Schneider and wife to Charles Martin 16,000

54TH ST, n s, 276 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; the Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm to Harriet Doty 1

9TH ST, 29 West, 25x100.5; George F. Johnson to Amy F. Smith 68,500

80TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 35.4x102.2; Rose McQuade to Gustav Lange 600

85TH ST, 203 and 205 West, 80x102.2; Lawrance N. Martin to Estelle L. Salomon 100

118TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Mary F. A. Katte to Annie McReyholds 1

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 30x100.11; Rushe Cohen to Aaron Bachach 1

119TH ST, 106 West, 18x100.11; William R. Bronk and wife to Henry E. Niese 1

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; George F. Johnson to Allen D. Pryor 23,500

126TH ST, 54 to 62 West, 125x100.11; Henry M. Denton and another to Samson Lachman, ½ part 100

132TH ST, s s, 700 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and others to Charles Boyce 100

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Christoph Frank and wife to Caroline Jung 1

93D ST, 58 West, 26.8x100.8; John G. Floyd to Margaret Kilpatrick 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x100; William C. G. Wilson to Henry M. Denton, exchange and 1

55TH ST, 328 East, 38.4x — 27.11x100.5; Charles Leitz and wife to Ellis L. Withers and another 1

113TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Lambert Suydam to Paul J. Exner and another 18,250

CURVE at 5th Av and 110th St, e s, 58.5 ft n of 110th St, runs e 13.11x n 25x w 34.1 to s e 32.9; Gabriel S. Kutz and wife to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, ½ part 1

98TH ST, 138 East, 26.5x95; James Noble and others to F. A. Vivanti 84,900

99TH ST, 120 to 129 West, 125x100.11; Henry M. Denton and wife to William C. G. Wilson, exchange and 1

117TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 99.11 to St. Nicholas Av x118.5x161.8x100.11; William C. Farber and wife to William Curtis 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Adolph Scheftel and wife to Harry Lilly and another 10

133D ST, 262 West, 37.6x99.11; Robert Wallace and wife to Maria L. De Faria 50,000

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Edward Dowd to M. J. Dowd 10

152D ST, n e s, corner of Concord Av, 200x97.6; Gabriel S. Kutz and wife to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, ¾ part 10

153D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; George F. Johnson to Allen D. Pryor 23,500

157TH ST, s s, 54 to 62 West, 125x100.11; Henry M. Denton and another to Samson Lachman, ½ part 100

157TH ST, s s, 700 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and others to Charles Boyce 100

159TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Christoph Frank and wife to Caroline Jung 1

93D ST, 58 West, 26.8x100.8; John G. Floyd to Margaret Kilpatrick 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x100; William C. G. Wilson to Henry M. Denton, exchange and 1

55TH ST, 328 East, 38.4x — 27.11x100.5; Charles Leitz and wife to Ellis L. Withers and another 1

113TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Lambert Suydam to Paul J. Exner and another 18,250

CURVE at 5th Av and 110th St, e s, 58.5 ft n of 110th St, runs e 13.11x n 25x w 34.1 to s e 32.9; Gabriel S. Kutz and wife to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, ¾

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4.45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5.55 P. M., Toronto 8.25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8.40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9.30 P. M., Chicago 9.00 A. M. Carries sleeping and dressing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday, for Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7.15 A. M., Toledo, 10.45 A. M., Chicago 4.00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4.00 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10.15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Oodensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9.00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains running between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 60 West 125th St. and 1323 Third Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 10m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 A. M.—Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West and Northwest, also local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*5:05, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55 P. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for ROUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:25, 8:30, 10:00, 10:25, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route for NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, RHODES' LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montour, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M. BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car) BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and CANANDAIGUA EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily) BUFFALO SPECIAL EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily) BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

Descriptive programmes free from TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, Cor. Cedar Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday.

Chicago, *4:25 A. M., *1:55 P. M., *12:10 night. Pittsburg, *4:25 A. M., 12:25 P. M., *1:55 P. M., *12:10 night.

Cincinnati, St. Louis, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M. Washington, Baltimore, †7:55, *9:55 (Diner.) *11:25 A. M., (Diner.) *1:55, (Diner.) 13:25, (Diner.) *4:55, (Diner.) *5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Norfolk, ‡11:25 A. M. Fortress Monroe, ‡11:25 A. M. New Orleans *4:55 P. M., (through Sleeper.)

Trains leave Liberty St. 5 minutes later.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bower, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 3:05, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:25, 9:55, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:35, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:55, 3:00, 3:30, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Middletown, Otisville, Port Jervis, and Monticello. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:15 P. M.—Daily, for Niagara Falls and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Dornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway; 127 Bowery; 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 40 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

MEDITERRANEAN TOURS,

Including EGYPT, the NILE, PALESTINE, etc., Jan. 4, Feb. 12 by S. S. NORMANNIA; March 5, by S. S. SAALE. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and camping arrangements.

Also SPECIAL TOUR to ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE, Paris, London, etc., by AUGUSTE VICTORIA, Dec. 11, and later dates.

Descriptive programmes free from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 3, March 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 31, April 18

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, Nov. 22 AORANGI, Dec. 13.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 A M | Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 A M
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 A M | Kaiser, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 P M
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 A M | Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 A M
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

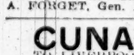
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

Normania, Nov. 20, 10 A M | Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 A M
Werra, Nov. 27, 10 A M | Ems, Dec. 18, 10 A M
Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 A M | Kais. W. II., Dec. 30, 10 A M

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. | Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15
PARIS.....Dec. 1 | NEW YORK.....Dec. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon | Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon
Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 A M | Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 A M

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Nov. 20, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Nov. 27, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges. Buffet in first cabin seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM | Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
Etruria, Dec. 4, 1 PM | Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
ALGONQUIN.....Saturday, Nov. 20
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
SEMINOLE.....Thursday, Nov. 25

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine compositions for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUCTION SALES.

PETER P. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on

Wednesday, November 17, 1897,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Damien Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased.)

67 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.

(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Josephine Louise Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased.)

66 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

GREENWICH STREET, NO. 743 AND PERRY Street, No. 116.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—WILLIAM CARLOUGH, plaintiff, against PHOEBE CARLOUGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifteenth day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereih described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street at the northwesterly corner of a lot of ground now known and designated as No. 741 Greenwich Street, formerly belonging to David R. Doremus, and which point is distant one hundred and twelve (112) feet five (5) inches, or thereabouts, northerly from the northeasterly corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets, and runs thence easterly along the said lot No. 741 Greenwich Street on a line drawn at right angles with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, fifty-seven (57) feet two (2) inches, and thence easterly on a line drawn parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, thirty-six (36) feet nine (9) inches to a lot of land now or late belonging to one Blakely; thence northerly along the said last mentioned lot and in a line drawn at right angles with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twelve (12) feet and six (6) inches to the corner of said Blakely's lot; thence westerly on a line parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about fifty-seven (57) feet to a lot of land now or late of J. W. Beebe; thence southerly and along said Beebe's land about four feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly side of said Beebe's land and a lot of land now or lately belonging to J. W. Crouch, on a line drawn at a right angle with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 743 Greenwich Street, in the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,027 of Conveyances, Page 359, on March 26th, 1867.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Perry Street, distant ninety-six (96) feet westerly from the southwest corner of Perry and Hudson Streets; thence running southerly and parallel with Hudson Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Hudson Street forty-eight (48) feet to Perry Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Perry Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 116 Perry Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by Cornelius Johnson and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 698 of Conveyances, Page 55, on October 19, 1855.—Dated New York, October 22, 1897.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FRANK H. SMILEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
RONALD K. BROWN, Defendant's Attorney.
EDWIN M. DANIEL, Guardian ad litem.
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BEFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE HAVENS RELIEF FUND SOCIETY, plaintiff, against ALICE DAVIES and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange and Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet; thence southerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets; thence easterly along such centre line of the block eighteen feet; and thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, 28 October, 1897.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Referee.

HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE MARSHALL COAL COMPANY, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Colorado, did, by its certain Deed of Trust, dated the nineteenth day of February, A. D., 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Jefferson County, Colorado, on the 3d day of March, A. D., 1891, in Book 68 of Records of said office, at Pages 85 to 96 thereof, and also duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Boulder County, State of Colorado, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1891, in Book 138 of Records of said office, at Pages 325 to 336 thereof, convey to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, as Trustee, the following described premises, property, rights, privileges, and franchises, to wit:

All of the following described lots, pieces, and parcels of land, that is to say:

The west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section Four, (4,) Township Two, (2,) south of Range Seventy (70) West, situate, lying, and being in the County of Jefferson and State of Colorado.

Also all those other pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of Boulder, in the State of Colorado, and described as follows, to wit:

The southeast quarter of Section Fifteen, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section Fifteen, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of Section Sixteen, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Seventeen, the east half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Twenty, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the north half and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-one, the west half, the north half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-two, the west half of Section Twenty-eight, all of Section Thirty-three, the east half of Section Twenty-nine, the east half of Section Thirty-two, the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-one, all in Township One South, of Range Seventy west of the 6th principal meridian.

Also, all and singular, the rights, privileges, and licenses owned or controlled by the party of the first part, by virtue of a lease given by Charles C. Welch to the Welch Coal Mining Company, November 1st, 1878, and expiring in seventy-four years from the date of such lease, the right, title, and interest of the said lessee having been conveyed to sundry mesne assignments approved by the lessor, unto the party of the first part, who is now the owner thereof, said lease covering and including the right to work and operate all coal mines now discovered or opened, or hereafter to be discovered or opened, upon the following lands situate in the County of Boulder, and State of Colorado, and described as follows:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Eight, (8,) the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter, and the north half of northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Nine, (9,) all in Township One South, of Range Sixty-nine (69) West of the 6th P. M., the rights owned by the party of the first part under the said lease being more fully described therein as said lease appears of record in the Records of the Clerk's office of the County of Boulder and the State of Colorado, in Book 37, at Pages 449 to 451, inclusive, which is referred to and made a part hereof.

Also, all the land, works, and mines of the party of the first part now owned, operated, or developed, or hereafter to be owned, operated or developed, and lying and being in the Counties and State aforesaid.

Also all and singular, the machinery, coal breakers, engines, boilers, tramways, and appliances now connected or hereafter to be connected with, or used, in the development and operation of the mines now on said premises or hereafter to be opened thereon.

Also, all the machinery used for hauling coal therefrom, also all the buildings, appurtenances, stores, shops, dwelling houses, equipments, implements, and materials for operating, extending, repairing, or replacing the mine, or mines, upon said premises, breakers, tramways, or any part thereof, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said party of the first part.

Also, all the franchises, licenses, rights, and privileges connected with or belonging or relating to the said The Marshall Coal Company, or its works or construction, development, maintenance, or use thereof, as now owned or possessed, or hereafter to be acquired by the party of the first part; including hereby, all and singular, the licenses, leasehold interests for yards, trackage, and offices, as well in the Counties above named, as in the County of Arapahoe and State aforesaid.

Together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and dem

RICHARDSON'S QUEER WAYS

An Old Acquaintance of the Testator Testifies in the Will Contest.

SAYS THAT HE WAS IRRATIONAL

M. C. Hawley Saw Him Often in His Last Illness—A Tilt Between Lawyers—Close of H. W. Nichol's Examination.

Homer W. Nichols of R. H. Bissell & Co., stock brokers, was on the witness stand in Surrogate Fitzgerald's court yesterday morning and part of the afternoon, testifying in the Richardson will case. He produced a bundle of papers which he said were all the checks, vouchers, letters, and other papers that came into his possession last April and May, either directly or indirectly, from Joseph Richardson and relating to Richardson's affairs. These papers were either put in evidence or marked for identification by Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Nichols said he made no copy of any letters he received and answered for Mr. Richardson in those months. The letters he destroyed, as he regarded them as of no importance. He could not produce any of them. He had made no memorandum of the dates or substance of this correspondence or of the replies written by him for Mr. Richardson. Mr. Nicoll asked: "What was your motive for departing from the usual custom of business men?" This question was ruled out on objection from Mr. Peckham.

Mr. Nichols was being questioned by Mr. Nicoll regarding a visit paid to Mr. Richardson in May by a Mrs. Creighton, one of his tenants. Mr. Peckham objected to one of the questions, and the Surrogate sustained the objection, whereupon Mr. Darlington, who is associated with Mr. Nicoll, excitedly exclaimed: "Must we tell exactly why we are to ask our questions? Your Honor, if we prepare this witness by letting him know what to contradict, he will swear to anything."

At this Mr. Peckham angrily said: "That's a most confounded statement, and ungentlemanly and blackguardly. It is not one that should be permitted in this court." Turning to Mr. Darlington, he added: "When you have learned to talk decent English, it will be time enough for you to speak in a court room." Mr. Darlington's reply was inaudible.

Mr. Nichols testified that in April and May he visited Della Richardson at her house, possibly as many as half a dozen times. He also saw George Richardson a number of times during this period. He suggested to them to get Mrs. Richardson to accept the interest on $50,000 for life, but he first made this suggestion to Mrs. Richardson.

"How many thousands of dollars of Mr. Richardson's estate have you now in your possession of which you have not told this court?" inquired Mr. Nicoll. This was objected to and ruled out.

"Have you any understanding with George and Della Richardson as to what portion of the Richardson estate you are to get?" then asked Mr. Nicoll, as his last question of this witness.

"I have not," was the reply.

On re-direct examination, Mr. Peckham asked Mr. Nichols to identify the handwriting on a paper, which purported to be an ante-nuptial agreement made in 1881, by which the estates of Mr. Richardson and of the woman who is now his widow were to be kept separate. Mr. Peckham said he offered this agreement to show that the will of 1894 was made in accord with its spirit, while the will made in the last days of his life was made through the influence of its beneficiaries. The paper was objected to, but admitted. Mr. Nichols said it was written by Mr. Richardson and signed by him, and that the other signature was by the woman who is now his widow.

Marcus C. Hawley, a hardware merchant of 127 Duane Street, testified that he had known the testator for over forty years and saw him two or three times a week during his last illness in April and May last. With the aid of memoranda made at the time he told of Mr. Richardson's condition at these visits. From April 1 on he found the testator growing weaker, and finally becoming irrational. On April 13 Mr. Hawley said that as he was about to leave the house Mrs. Richardson asked him to intercede with her husband to induce him to make provision for her. She was afraid he would die and leave her penniless. April 14, when the witness endeavored to open conversation with Richardson, he fell off into a stupor and no word could be got out of him. April 15 Mr. Richardson said to him: "Hawley, I am very much interested in electricity. I have just invented something that will astonish the world. Look out of the window and you'll see it. I am going to apply it to cars."

April 19 Mr. Richardson told Mr. Hawley that he was afraid the water was poisoned and that he sent out for water. His talk was irrational. On this same day, Mr. Hawley testified, the testator told him he had fully provided for his wife during life by giving her money and opportunities to make money; that he had arranged affairs for his children, and that he expected to die a pauper.

The case will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THE COUDERT WILL CONTEST.

Frederic R. Coudert Made Administrator of His Brother's Estate.

Frederic R. Coudert was appointed by Surrogate Arnold yesterday to act as temporary administrator of the estate of his brother, Charles Coudert. The motion for his appointment was made by counsel for Jeanne C. Coudert, one of Charles Coudert's children, and was opposed by Mrs. Marie M. Coudert, his widow.

Charles Coudert left two wills, the earlier of which made Mrs. Coudert the chief beneficiary, while the later one divided the property of the testator among his seven children, to the exclusion of his wife, on the ground that he had made provision for her in his lifetime. Frederic R. Coudert, who is named as sole executor in both wills, will administer the estate pending the decision of the will contest. Mrs. Coudert objected to the appointment of her brother-in-law on the ground that he had denied that his brother was the owner of real estate at Middletown, N. J., and part owner of the property of the firm of Coudert Brothers, in which her husband had been a partner. Mr. Coudert denied that he had taken any such position as was attributed to him by his sister-in-law.

Surrogate Arnold said that Mr. Coudert's denial disposed of Mrs. Coudert's allegations, and in view of the intimate association between the two brothers and the confidence manifested by Charles Coudert in his brother by naming him as executor in both wills, he thought that the latter was the proper person to have charge of the estate.

RELATIVES CONTEST HIS WILL.

Thomas Bradway Left His Entire Estate to His L'Hommedieu.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 15.—Lawyer John B. Quinlan of New York, representing relatives of Thomas E. Bradway, who died in Islip on Sept. 5 last, leaving his entire estate to his step-granddaughter, Miss Fannie E. L'Hommedieu, filed notice with Surrogate Petty of a contest of the will. Mr. Bradway lived in Islip for a few years before his death, and came from New York City.

According to the witnesses to the will, Charles H. L'Hommedieu and George Burns, the estate is worth about $85,000, while the contestants claim it is valued at between $300,000 and $400,000. The contestants deny that the legatee is a step-granddaughter of Mr. Bradway, and allege undue influence, Lawyer Quinlan says.

Title to St. Stanislaus Church.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday directed the Allgemeine Verein to transfer to the Church of St. Stanislaus the title to the land on which the church stands.

The plaintiffs in the suit, who were Archbishop Corrigan, Vicar General Mooney, and Father John H. Strzelecki, the pastor of the church, alleged that the Polish residents of the city bought the property and placed the title in the Allgemeine Verein pending the payment of the balance of the purchase money, and that when this was paid the society refused to surrender the deed.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

BAUER, ALIAS DUVAL, HELD.

Must Stand Trial on the Charges of Robbing Sadie Miller and Carrying Knock-out Drops.

Paul Baur, alias George W. Duval, the young man accused of robbing women, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday afternoon. He was held in $1,500 bail each on the two charges of carrying knock-out drops and robbing Sadie Miller on Oct. 8 at 171 East Thirty-third Street of $600 worth of diamonds and $35 in money.

Policemen Green and Herring of Hackensack identified the prisoner as having worked in the barber's shop of Oscar Ufferman at that place. Bauer was accused of being implicated in a counterfeiting scheme, and left town last April with the wife of his employer, whom he induced to elope with him. Mrs. Ufferman returned two weeks later and was forgiven by her husband.

William J. Pohl, the New York correspondent of a Milwaukee newspaper, who chanced to be in Newark last Thursday night, testified that he had seen the prisoner hurriedly boarding a train for New York. On the same night Lottie Walling of Newark was chloroformed and robbed, and Bauer's presence in that city at the time is regarded as significant.

Annie Schatszen, the servant of the Miller woman, who was robbed in this city, identified Bauer as the man she had seen with her mistress.

Detectives Bennoll and Dale of the West Thirtieth Street Station testified to the finding three of the vials upon Bauer's person, shortly after his arrest, one of which, according to Mr. Deghuee, a chemist, contained chloroform and the others chloral.

Bauer waived further examination, and was held for trial.

John Howard of Trenton, an alleged accomplice of Bauer, and the latter's brother, Charles, were arrested in Newark yesterday. The New York police were notified of Howard's capture, but replied that they didn't want him. Charles Bauer had been sought for embezzling money from Albert Abels, his employer, but the latter refused to prosecute, and the prisoner was therefore discharged.

POLICEMAN DERMODY HELD.

Accused of Robbing a Man in an Allen Street Cafe.

Policeman Joseph T. Dermody of the Old Slip Station, who was arrested on Sunday on the charge of stealing a gold watch, chain, and charm from Moses Arbronsky in a café in Allen Street, was held in $1,500 bail on the charge of robbery by Magistrate Cornell, in Essex Market Court, yesterday. The Magistrate remarked that the strongest evidence against the accused officer was the fact that the property alleged to have been stolen was found in his possession after he had denied to Sergt. McAdam and Roundsman Kelly of the Eldridge Street Station that he had it.

Officer Dermody denied the charge. He declared that he entered the café to quell a disturbance, and on going out found the watch, chain, and charm on the floor. He said that three men made a demand for the property, and, being unable to determine the ownership, decided to take it to his station.

NO HIGHER PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Plan Submitted to Brooklyn Board Defeated by an Amendment.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, President Swanstrom has appointed a committee of seven to consider the proposition to create a uniform basis of salaries in the public schools. He states, however, that it is little more than a formality, as the proposition cannot go through.

The original plan was to raise and equalize the salaries of the primary teachers. Mr. Swanstrom yesterday said that the proposition was "a simple act of justice," as the teachers were underpaid, but that it was defeated by "an avalanche of other propositions involving increases in salaries." He added that nothing could be done in the matter until the new board comes into existence next year.

The committee appointed consists of Mrs. Emma F. Pettingill, Col. John Y. Culyer, Nelson J. Gates, Miss E. H. Perry, George H. Fisher, Adolph Klendl, and Charles E. Robertson.

THE WILLIAMSON ESTATE.

Brokers Held Liable for Property Lost in a Son's Speculations.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of Theodore C. English, as Trustee of the estate of Benjamin Williamson, against Thomas A. McIntyre & Wardwell, directing the defendants to return to the plaintiff stock deposited with them to secure margins in the transactions of Isaac H. Williamson, a son of Benjamin Williamson. It is said that the amount lost in stock speculations by young Williamson, who acted as executor of his father's estate for some time after the latter's death, in 1892, was in the neighborhood of $500,000, but the amount involved in the present suit is only $49,000.

In his decision, Justice Andrews does not fix the amount due the plaintiff, which will have to be determined by an accounting. The defendants are ordered to turn over to the plaintiff such securities belonging to the Williamson estate as remain in their hands, and to pay an extra allowance of $2,000.

NEW MARINE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Postal Company to Lay Cables and Report Ship Arrivals.

A new marine signal service, with stations at Fire Island, Atlantic Highlands, Sandy Hook, and Quarantine, is about to be established by the Postal Telegraph Company. The Secretary of War has granted the necessary permit for the erection of poles and stringing of wires on the Government reservation at Sandy Hook, and a cable is to be laid from the Hook to Coney Island, connecting there with the regular service of the Postal Telegraph. This, it is believed, will obviate the difficulty in getting reports of incoming vessels in stormy weather, so common in the past, from the breaking of the wires of the present marine service.

Steamship agents who were seen yesterday said that the principal complaint now had to do not so much with the existing system as its conduct. Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Company was especially outspoken. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on a recent arrival was not reported till she neared Sandy Hook, though the weather was clear and she ran in toward Fire Island so as to be reported.

Manager Griscom of the American Line said that most of the companies had signified their intention of taking the new service, and probably would take both.

The steamship companies pay $8 for the report of each vessel, the report including the time of passing each station and arrival at Quarantine and time of leaving Quarantine for the pier. When not reported till the Hook is reached, the charge is $5 for the remaining reports.

Vice President Bradley of the Postal Telegraph said that the Quarantine service would be established in a day or two, and that the other stations would be ready as soon as possible.

Kings County's Indebtedness.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, City Clerk Benjamin submitted a statement of the indebtedness of Kings County to date. The amount is $14,851,802.83. The taxrolls for 1897 were confirmed. The taxes will be payable on Dec. 15.

Brentano's

Will be open for business as usual and prepared to serve their customers, notwithstanding the fire which occurred last evening on the premises of George Prince on the upper floor of the Brentano Building,

31 Union Square.

A CHILD PLAYS IN COURT

Seven-Year-Old Girl Interests Judge and Jury at the Trial of Her Father.

MADE A LANTERN FOR THEM

The Defense Will Try to Prove that a Fire in Blumenthal's Store Was Started Accidentally by His Children.

A seven-year-old girl, artless and pretty, sat upon the floor in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, while Recorder Goff, the jury, lawyers, and a pale-faced man watched her illustrate how she and her brothers and sisters played with lanterns one morning in her father's store. So well did she do this that when she finished there were murmurs of admiration from the jury box and the bystanders.

Bernard Blumenthal until Sept. 28 was the proprietor of a small candy store at 435 East Eighty-second Street. He is married, and has four children—Bessie, Lena, Louis, and Eddie, the eldest, Lena, being thirteen years old. On Sept. 8 there was a small fire at Blumenthal's store, and he put in a claim for damages with the insurance company in which he held a policy. This claim was still unsettled when on Sept. 28, Jewish New Year's Day, there was another fire at Blumenthal's, which ruined the interior of the place.

In his investigations Fire Marshal James Mitchel discovered in the burned store three wooden boxes and one pasteboard box placed in different corners. In each of these was the remains of a candle. Blumenthal was arrested, charged with arson in the second degree, the penalty for which is twenty years' imprisonment, was indicted and brought to trial yesterday.

The prosecution, represented by Assistant District Attorney Milliken, was not long in placing the foregoing facts in evidence, and then the defense called the defendant. His story was soon told. He had left the store about 8:30 o'clock in the morning with his wife to go to the temple. The store was left in charge of Lena, while the other children were back in the living rooms, which adjoined it. When he went away there was nothing in the store that could cause a fire. He first heard of the fire when Samuel Kiel of 401 East Eighty-second Street, rushed into the synagogue and told him his store was burning. After that he was arrested and had been in the Tombs Prison ever since.

The prisoner's wife followed, and corroborated her husband, and then, after two witnesses had attested to the good reputation of Blumenthal, Bessie Blumenthal was called. Recorder Goff tested the competency of the little girl to take an oath, and she answered every question quickly and intelligently. Then she was sworn. She gave her name, and said she was seven years old. "Where," she said, "is the man sitting by the policeman is my papa."

"Bessie, tell what you and the other children did on Rash Hashona," said her father's lawyer. Then the little girl told what had happened:

"After papa and mamma went to the synagogue, me and Louis and Eddie and Tillie started to play theatre. We got swords and false faces and drums from the store and marched around with them.

"Pretty soon we made some lanterns—"

"How did you make them?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, we got wooden boxes, took the lids off and the top, and then put candles in the boxes and pasted tissue paper over. Well, we played there for a long time, till a little boy called us out in the street. We dropped the lanterns and other things and went out. I don't know anything else."

Cross-examination failed to shake the girl's story, and she would have been allowed to go had not the tenth juror, William Ligity, said: "Your Honor, I would like that little girl to show how those lanterns were made."

The other jurors nodded assent, and the Recorder permitted it.

Bessie climbed from the witness stand, took one of the boxes which had been offered in evidence, and sat down upon the floor in the space between the District Attorney's desk and the Clerk's desk. The jurors stood up and craned their necks eagerly while the Recorder arose so that he could see the proceedings. As coolly as if she were in her own home the little girl lighted a candle and let the wax drip until there was enough to hold the candle firmly. After this she took a sheet of thin paper and with a string tied it firmly over the opened side of the box. The string was so tied that a loop was left for a handle. Grasping this, she sprang up:

"There it is," she said, smiling.

Then Patrick Brown, the seventh juror, involuntarily exclaimed: "See; that's it." While four other jurors nodded approval.

Louis Blumenthal, Bessie's eight-year-old brother, followed her. He was allowed to make a statement only, and corroborated his sister in every particular. The defense expects to prove that the place was set on fire by these lanterns. The trial will go on to-day.

WALDORF CLUB AND THE MAYOR

Mandamus Proceedings for a License for Boxing Exhibitions.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decision upon an application of the Waldorf Athletic Club for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor to issue a license permitting the club to hold boxing exhibitions at its quarters on Broadway.

Samuel H. Wendell, who appeared for the club, said that the Mayor, under the Horton law, had no right to withhold a license from a club complying with the statute. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly said that the Mayor had found from experience that these alleged boxing exhibitions degenerated into prizefights, necessitating the attendance and interference of the police, and that it had been necessary to stop two of the bouts at a recent exhibition of the Waldorf Club. He argued that the granting of the license was a matter entirely in the discretion of the Mayor.

Justice Andrews did not intimate his views on the question beyond saying that he thought an issue of fact was involved, which could not be determined on an application for a peremptory mandamus.

City Record Contract Awarded.

The contract for printing The City Record next year was awarded yesterday to the Martin B. Brown Company for $31,000. James B. Lyon of Albany had offered to do the work for $4,000 less, but the Mayor was not satisfied of his ability to perform the contract in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Lyon said that he was negotiating for a printing plant in this city, but that some of the work might be done in Albany if the contract were awarded to him.

New Post Office Sub-Station.

A new sub-Post Office station, to be known as No. 89, will be opened on Dec. 1 at Mott Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

B. Altman & Co.

THE EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE SADIK COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS WILL COMMENCE THIS MORNING.

RUG DEPARTMENT ON SIXTH FLOOR. REACHED BY ELEVATORS NEAR 18th STREET ENTRANCE ONLY.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

MRS. VAN SCHAACK WINS

Brooklyn Jury Assesses $65,000 Damages in Her Suit Against Her Father-in-Law.

HUSBAND'S AFFECTIONS LOST

A Letter Written to Her by Him After Their Separation Says the Trouble Was Caused by the Animosity of His Family.

Sheriff Buttling and a jury yesterday assessed damages in the suit of Florence Van Schaack against Peter Van Schaack, in Brooklyn. Mrs. Van Schaack sued the defendant, who is her father-in-law, for $65,000 for alienating the affections of her husband, John C. Van Schaack. The defendant is a merchant in Chicago.

The testimony was that the Van Schaacks were married at Pensacola, Fla., on March 20, 1888, and lived together first in Florida, then in New York, in New Orleans, and in Chicago, and that on March 26, 1897, the husband abandoned the wife. Mrs. Van Schaack lives at Bath Beach.

She identified a letter from her husband sent to her in 1895, while she was in Paris, telling her to stay abroad another month, and saying that he is looking forward to the time when she will "turn her pretty little nose toward home." In this letter he urges her not to mind what her enemies say about her, but to snap her fingers at them. Another letter, written by John Van Schaack to his sister, Mrs. Jessie Simmons, in 1892, denies the truth of certain allegations against his wife, and says of an anonymous letter, the contents of which were not disclosed, "The man who wrote it must have a devil's hoof with a coward's heart."

Referring to the kidnapping of his child, he says: "My boy stands at my knee and lisps out the story how his grandfather stole him and wrapped him in a blanket."

In August last Mrs. Van Schaack wrote to her husband, begging him to return, and urging him not to be controlled by his father, who had dared to offer her $1,000 in installments for her husband, her child, and her happiness. His reply was:

"I am in a very distressing position. While I appreciate the force of your letter, I am in such a position with my family that it would cause me the sincerest chagrin and distress if I returned to you. You know my father is prejudiced against you. I must choose between you and my family. For nine years my life has been little less than hell because of the animosity of my family. I must make some change if ever I am to secure success in life. I advise a separation for our mutual benefit, although I do it with profound sadness. Still, I feel it would be best for both. Father will give you $1,000 if you get a divorce—$500 down and $250 in installments—but my family insist that you give me the boy. You must not write to me at my home. Father says that if I communicate in any way with you he will cut me off."

Another letter was identified, this one being from John's brother, Henry Van Schaack, a lawyer, who wrote: "Father writes you have concluded to separate, and I am glad. You can then take another draw at the matrimonial lottery, and get a prize. We will take care of the boy."

Mrs. Van Schaack is an attractive woman, with a clear complexion, bright eyes, and a soft voice. She was succeeded on the stand by several witnesses, who testified to the happy way in which the couple lived before the separation. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount, $65,000.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES.

Successful Work Reported at the Annual Meeting—An Address to the English Federation.

The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Hall of the Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Spencer Trask, President, and Seth Low, Vice President, of the federation, sent their regrets that they could not be present. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman presided and introduced the speakers.

After the reading of the reports the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley told of the successful work done by the federation in the Fifteenth Assembly District, and Walter Laidlaw showed a map of "Greater Birmingham" and compared the plans followed by the English organization with those adopted by the federation in this city.

The Rev. Dr. H. S. Nash, professor in the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., spoke on the theological side of federation work. "Theology," he said, "was once the queen of sciences. To-day she is a Cinderella among the ashes. It is important to know where the thinking shop of the world is at any given time." In the modern world, he asserted, the thinking shop has moved from the rural solitudes into the very thick of human life in the great cities.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, England, who brought greetings from the federation in Great Britain, spoke on the history and work of the association in that country. He said that the task of church federation and unity has been so far accomplished that, while some years ago union did not seem possible, to-day separation no longer seems possible.

The Executive Committee will prepare an address for Dr. Berry to take to the English federation.

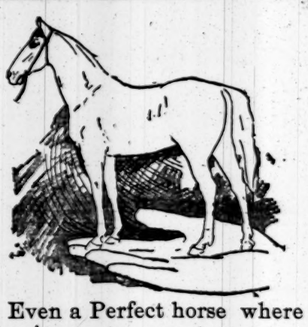
While Dr. Berry was speaking the lights suddenly went out, and he spoke for several minutes in Egyptian darkness. The lights were finally turned partly on, and the meeting was finished in semi-darkness.

"Rob Roy" Released from Jail.

Benjamin Hyde Benton, a sporting writer who is known as "Rob Roy," was released from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by order of United States Commissioner Shields, who decided that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge made against him by Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, who accused him of having committed perjury in London in a suit to recover pay for services alleged to have been performed for The Mirror of Life, a sporting publication. Benton had been in jail since Oct. 6.

Gambling Outfits Destroyed.

Gambling paraphernalia valued at nearly $3,000, the fruits of all the raids of the last six years, was destroyed at Police Headquarters yesterday. The accumulation included poker tables, roulette tables, rouge et noir outfits, faro tables and layouts, crap boards, racing cards, policy outfits, card cases, ivory balls, and celluloid chips in great variety. Several lusty policemen attacked the stuff with sledge hammers and reduced the furniture to kindling wood and the ivory and celluloid articles to bits.



Even a Perfect horse where appointments count, cannot win without correct livery.

We have helped many win a first prize.

Our Park livery is correct in the most minute detail.

Our whipcord livery has tacked to it the horsey look that gives just the character wanted for town or country.

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Everything that goes with livery.

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If we're careful for the man, how much more so for the master—young or old.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

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Prince and Broadway.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

LION INSTITUTE, LION'S 18th St. and 5th Av.
INFANT INCUBATORS, WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included. Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

SADIE BLAU A HEROINE.

A Burglar Identified by a Ten-Year-Old Girl.

Isaac Ross, thirty-six years old, of 98 Allen Street, was arrested yesterday and held in $2,500 bail in Essex Market Court on the charge of burglary. He is accused of having entered the apartment of Samuel Blau at 7 Sheriff Street at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and chloroformed the man and his wife and three of their four children. The burglar overlooked their ten-year-old daughter Sadie, and when he was climbing out of the window with a bundle of clothing the child awoke and got a good look at him. Sadie was in court yesterday and positively identified Ross as the man she had seen leaving the house.

Sadie was the heroine of the affair. After the departure of the burglar she tried to arouse her parents, and, finding that she could not do so, screamed for assistance. The neighbors were aroused, and a physician was summoned, and the father and mother and three children were restored to consciousness.

LEGAL NOTES.

IS AN ADOPTED CHILD "LAWFUL ISSUE"?—It has just been decided by the Appellate Division in this city in an interesting case that an adopted child cannot inherit property devised to the "lawful issue" of the adopting parties. Mary Griffin, who has lived at Dresden, Saxony, continuously since 1855, and who died there in 1888, by her will, executed in 1878, gave her residuary estate to her executors in trust, her daughter Emily S. Lengnick, to have, by the third clause, the income of one-third part during her life, the principal at her death to go "to her then living lawful issue, if any, and, if she leaves no such issue" then this one-third share was to be "added in equal part or proportions to the principal of the several shares of my said residuary estate, directed to be held in trust for my ten grandchildren, hereinafter named." The daughter, who was living with her husband, Major Lengnick, a citizen of Saxony, had two children, both of whom had died in 1872. At the time the will was executed she was forty years old and in poor health. She continued to live at Dresden until her death, in 1893. In 1873 Mrs. Lengnick and her husband adopted, under the law of Saxony, a niece of her husband, Olga Felicitas Heinecke, who lived with the Lengnick family until her marriage, in 1892. In an action brought in the Supreme Court in this city by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, against Teresa Viele and others for the construction of Mrs. Griffin's will Mrs. Lengnick's adopted daughter insisted that, as such, she was the "lawful issue" of Mrs. Lengnick, and entitled to the trust estate created in the third clause of the will. By the Civil Code of Saxony, under which the contract of adoption was executed, it is provided that the "reciprocal legal relationship between an adopted child and the adopting party is the same as that between a child of the marriage and its parent," and that "adopted children inherit from the adopting parties the same as children of the marriage." The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below against the adopted daughter's claim. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, refers to the fact that under the will Mrs. Lengnick has only the right to receive the income during her life, and says: "We think it is clear that the testatrix did not intend that this share of her estate given to her daughter Emily for life should, upon her death, go to this adopted child rather than to her own grandchildren by the legal relationship in this city.

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PROTECTS YOU AGAINST THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF FALL AND WINTER.

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fatal to the idea of a delivery before his death."

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THE HUSBAND'S CLAIM DEFEATED.—The Appellate Division has decided adversely to Byron S. Cotes on his appeal from a judgment given in favor of his divorced wife, Maria S. Cotes, in his suit against her to recover about $27,000, being a portion of the proceeds of certain property which, under an arrangement between them, had been paid to her when the property was sold. In 1885 Mrs. Cotes's father, David H. Knapp, conveyed to Mr. Cotes seven lots on One Hundred and Fourth Street, which the latter claims was an unreserved gift, but which his wife asserts was by way of making provision for her, her father saying that instead of putting it in his will, he would deed these lots as her share of his estate, to her husband, who was conducting a florist's business upon them. In 1888 five of these lots were sold, Mrs. Cotes joining in the deed, for $42,500, the grantee giving a purchase money mortgage for $37,500. Cotes, the same day, assigned one-half of the sum due under the mortgage to his wife, with a declaration that he held the bond and mortgage on joint account to the extent of one-half interest in each. His wife said, according to Cotes, "Of course the money is yours, and you can have it any time you need it in your business; but it would please me to have it deposited in the bank in my name, until such time as you need it"; and the assignment, he said, was only to be used in case anything happened to him. Mrs. Cotes, however, declared she told him she would not sign the deed unless she got half the money, and that he might use the other half in his business. The mortgage was paid in 1889, each getting a check for half the money. They went to a trust company, where she deposited her check in her own name. For that $18,977, with $7,800 balance claimed to be due him on account of a conveyance by him to her of thirty feet of the property deeded to him by her father, Cotes brought the suit. This conveyance was in October, 1890, for a consideration of $1. Mrs. Cotes asserts that she at various times gave her husband an aggregate of over $10,000 to enable him to pay debts. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the Appellate tribunal, says the story as told by Mrs. Cotes is much more probable than that told by her husband. The main contention on the part of the appellant was that evidence by the defendant of the declarations of her father had been improperly admitted. The Court holds otherwise; the witness having only stated what took place between plaintiff and her father.

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TRUST PROPERTY.—The decision of the Appellate Division on the appeal of the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., from a judgment in favor of the defendant, in its suit against the National Broadway Bank and others, is an illustration of the strong safeguard which the law affords for the protection of trust property. William M. Imlay of Hartford, Conn., in 1857, created a trust estate consisting of bank shares and other personalty, the income to be paid to his three daughters, remainder over at their death to their children. Part of the fund for the benefit of Mr. Imlay's daughter Georgianna I. Hotchkiss, consisted of sixty-one shares of stock of the Broadway National Bank of this city. In July, 1889, Philo P. Hotchkiss, who had become Trustee of the fund, and had had these bank shares transferred to himself as Trustee, pledged the stock with the Bank of Paterson, as collateral security for a note of Hotchkiss & Co., for $12,000. The bank at the same time received a writing signed by Georgianna I. Hotchkiss, consenting to the transaction, and reciting that she was sole beneficiary. In 1893 the bank caused the stock to be sold at auction, and having become the purchaser at the sale, sought to have the shares transferred on the Broadway Bank's books in its name. When that was refused this suit was brought to assert ownership. Hotchkiss was removed from the Trusteeship, prosecuted criminally, and is now serving a term in prison for grand larceny. The judgment below, awarding possession of the stock to the daughter of Hotchkiss, was affirmed, and Justice O'Brien, in giving the opinion, states the rule to be that one who takes securities from a Trustee with the word "trustee" upon their face in payment of a private debt due from the Trustee, acquires but a voidable title as against the cestui que trust. The stock here, the court says, consisted of shares of the Broadway Bank and had upon its face the words "trustee." The plaintiff, in taking it, had notice that the title of Hotchkiss was that of a Trustee, and that he was placing it in connection with a loan, for a purpose which it could not be assumed was a trust purpose. The exercise of ordinary caution would have led to a full disclosure of the terms of the trust, and the plaintiff having been put upon inquiry which it failed to make, cannot be regarded as a bona fide purchaser."

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat. HENRY E. DIXEY, The Magician. Including 20 minutes with Adonis Dixey.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 16TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION Now Open Day and Evening. Admission, 25c. N. W. cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

CASINO! "1999" New Comic Opera. TO-NIGHT! 2D TIME!

Irving Place Theatre Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Last Week of "COOING DOVE." JULIE KOPACSY and Star Cast.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS—Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanks'g. CUMBERLAND '61.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

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The Annual Fashion Show ("Horse Show") is on.

We're showing several particularly smart garments which are fit to grace the occasion.

Body Coats, Top Coats, English Walking Suits, Surtout Coats, Opera Capes, Inverness Coats, Fancy Waistcoats, Driving Coats, Fancy Silk Evening Waistcoats, Coaching Coats, Tuxedo and Evening Dress Suits, London Box Coats, etc., etc.

These garments are original and exclusive, and we shall take great pleasure in showing them, whether you come to purchase or not.

It's as easy to get out of our stores as it is to get into them.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles, Manager. To-night at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2. LAST WEEK MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE." NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK. Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday Evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Special Thanksgiving Matinee.

HORSE SHOW. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOVEMBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES TUESDAY, NOV. 16. SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M. Judging Shetland Ponies, Hackneys, Trotters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Park Teams, Brougham Horses and Appointments, High Steppers, Hunters and Park Police Horses. CONCERTS BY LANDER. The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are Not Reserved.

BIJOU Bway. & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. MAY IRWIN. A GREAT BIG HIT. HOME AGAIN. SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE. THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. Supported by her own excellent company. HER NEW SONGS ARE WONDERS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening at 8:15. Mr. George Edwardes' fascinating Japanese Musical Comedy. THE GEISHA New Version, New Music, New Dances, New Costumes, and Increased Chorus. Matinées Wed. & Sat. EXTRA "GEISHA" MAT. THIS EVG'NG DAY.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES AT 2. THIRD WEEK. MISS JULIA ARTHUR. Supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play A LADY OF QUALITY. MATS. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Xtra Matinée Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL. FIRST CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. The Kneisel Quartet OF BOSTON. Programme: J. HAYDN, Quartet D major, op. 50, No. 49. JOHANNES BRA